Bombay Chronicle

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
6 months	Rs. 21	Rs. 21	Rs. 23
3 months	Rs. 11	Rs. 11	Rs. 12
1 month	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	

Single Copy Annas 2.

(Naye Paise 12). Postage Extra
Copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Registered No. B. 4666

The Best Start For The Week

Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XV NO. 43 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1958

Price: 3 Annas (19 nP)
Air Surcharge ¼ Anna—3 Naye Paise, 3½ Annas in Pakistan.

The Bombay Sentinel

Post Box No. 322

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	Local	Mofussil
1 year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Foreign Rs 45 per Year and Rs 25 for 6 months

Telephone No. 255531 "SENTINEL" Bombay. Telegrams:

FOR CIRCULATION

PAK EVENTS FORM LESSON TO INDIA SAYS NEHRU

Constructive Work Urged

BHOPAL, November 1.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, TOLD A MAMMOTH PUBLIC MEETING HERE TONIGHT THAT PAKISTAN HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO MAKE ANY PROGRESS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BECAUSE THOSE AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS IN THAT COUNTRY HAD BEEN INCITING PEOPLE AGAINST INDIA INSTEAD OF CHANNELLING THEIR ENERGIES IN CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

No country in the world could progress by preaching hatred and enmity against other countries, he said. Referring to the recent developments in Pakistan, Mr. Nehru said that quick changes had taken place in that country during the last few days.

About three weeks back the entire constitution of the country was abrogated and Martial Law imposed.

A few days ago again some chances took place which further strengthened the military regime in that country, he added.

Mr. Nehru said that India had neither the right nor the desire to advise Pakistan on what she should do and what she should not do.

But it was necessary that India should learn a lesson from what was happening in Pakistan.

India, he said, tried to learn something or other from all countries but she adopted only those things which were found suitable for her.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Mr. Nehru drew a comparison between India and Pakistan and said that although the people of both the countries were basically similar the former had been able to make much headway on the road to progress, but the latter had failed during the last ten years or so.

Mr. Nehru said that India had been able to attain some success in her endeavours because she had some continuity and she tried to stick to the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi.

There might have been deviations from the path here and there but on the whole they had stuck to the basic principles laid down by the Congress in the beginning under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

In the case of Pakistan, he said, the situation was quite different.

The very foundation of Pakistan was based on hatred and enmity.

Even after the formation or Pakistan no efforts were made to build up the country because those at the helm of affairs incited people against India instead of utilising the manpower for the advancement of the country.

Mr. Nehru said that it was not the fault of the people of Pakistan.

The old Muslim League which conceived the idea of Pakistan was based on hatred and enmity.

The leaders of Muslim League were mostly jagirdars and zamindars (landlords) and those very people came in power after the formation of Pakistan.

Such people could not think in terms of bringing about economic revolution by introducing land reforms because their bent of mind was "quite different," he added.

Continued on Page 5 Column 2

Samiti Stand Explained To Mysore Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. M. JOSHI, Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti leader, said here in an interview that he had sent a communication to the Mysore Chief Minister, Mr. B. D. Jatti explaining the Samiti's stand on border disputes.

He had stated in his letter, Mr. Joshi said, that the present "unhappy situation" in the border areas was the result of the unscientific way" in which the border between Mysore and Bombay was drawn by the States Reorganisation Commission.

Inclusion of lakhs of Marathi-speaking people in Mysore could not be justified by any canons of justice as Mysore was carved as a unilingual State.

CRITERION

The criterion in the formation of a unilingual State, Mr. Joshi said in his letter, should be to keep down linguistic minorities to a minimum.

This could be achieved only if the principal of geographical unity with village as the unit was accepted, he contended.

But it had been rejected by the States Reorganisation Commission "without any justifiable reason."

Marathi-speaking people in Karwar, Belgaum and Bidar Districts, therefore felt aggrieved by this "raw deal."

In the hope that the Mysore Government would take effective steps to remove this "injustice," the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti had been counselling patience to the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti and declining to endorse any direct action against Mysore Government.

But the failure of talks between the Chief Ministers of Bombay and Mysore, Mr. Joshi told Mr. *Jatti*, had dashed all hopes of an amicable settlement. The Samiti felt in the circumstances that if the present state of affairs was allowed to continue it would only aggravate tension and frustration.

Therefore, it had decided to launch the present movement to give expression to the demands of the Marathi-speaking people.

Mr. Joshi said that the movement was not directed against the Kannada-speaking people for whom the Marathi-speaking people had nothing but love and fraternal feelings.—PTI.

60 Volunteers Arrested In Border Stir

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIXTY volunteers of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti were taken into custody in Belgaum and Karwar and other towns in Mysore State.

The arrests were in connection with the "border satyagraha" launched today jointly by both the Samitis to back their demand for the restoration to Bombay State of certain predominantly Marathi speaking areas included in Mysore State following States Reorganisation two years ago.

Twelve of them were arrested in Karwar and the others in Belgaum.

Belgaum claimed by the Samiti to have 57 per cent Marathi-speaking population observed complete hartal in response to the call given by the Samiti.

The weekly fair which is usually held on Saturdays was advanced to yesterday in response to the Samiti's call.

The hartal as well as the march of the dozen volunteers to the collectorate where they offered "satyagraha" by squatting in the Collector's office room was peaceful.

The volunteers were taken into custody on a charge of interfering with the lawful duties of a public servant—the Collector.

Hartal was also observed in Sangli and Venguria, according to reports.

The dozen volunteers in Karwar who marched in batches of six each to the Collector's office there were arrested on charges of forming an unlawful assembly and committing trespass.

They have been remanded to custody till November 4. One of the batches was led by Mr. Nana Patil, M.P.

PUBLIC MEETING

In Belgaum, the Samiti held a public meeting outside municipal limits to give a send-off to the dozen volunteers that set out in three batches of four each.

The meeting was held outside the municipal limits as the Samiti had decided not to violate the ban imposed by the district magistrate on meetings, processions and carrying of lethal weapons in Belgaum municipal and cantonement limits for a fortnight from October 31.

At the collectorate, the volunteers were received by the Collector, Mr. K. R. Ramachandran in his office.

They presented him a memorandum demanding restoration.

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

ENVOY MEETS ABBAS

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

The Indian Ambassador in Cairo Mr. R. K. Nehru had, in the past two days, informal contacts with Free Algerian Government leaders on the latest developments for a settlement of the year-old insurrection in Algeria. Mr. Ferhat Abbas, Prime Minister of the Algerian Government and other Ministers called on the Ambassador. French Prime Minister Gen. de Galle's negotiation offer.

350 Held In Aden Riots

ADEN, Nov. 1.

A TOTAL of 350 people, mostly Yemeni workers, have been arrested during anti-British riots here today and yesterday in which five people were killed.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was clamped down last night on Crater, the commercial centre of Aden town, after police had used tear gas and opened fire on crowds who stoned vehicles and looted and set fire to shops.

The curfew was reimposed today when new disturbances broke out but was lifted for two hours this afternoon.

British and local troops guarded the barricaded entrances to Crater and Royal Air Force families were advised to stay indoors.

Rioters set fire to a car and tried to attack a post office and the head office of a British trading company in renewed disturbances in Aden today.

Further arrests were made but no casualties were reported.

One of the men seriously injured in rioting yesterday was reported to have died in hospital bringing to five the number killed so far in violence which followed the conviction for contempt of court of two Arab journalists.

NAFEN adds: Threat by rebel tribes to the authority of Sultan of Muscat and Oman is reportedly growing and bringing the possibility of renewed British intervention under treaty privisions.

Talib, rebel brother of former Imam of Oman, and his followers are, reported pursuing an effective guerilla campaign against Sultan's forces from Jebel Akhdar.

A squadron of Life Guards is stated to have been deployed in Muscat and Oman for some weeks.

MOSCOW, Nov. 1: The Soviet Government today acknowledged United States agreement to a Soviet proposal to hold a conference in Geneva of experts on the prevention of sudden attacks, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Markets Closed In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

Most of the shops, business establishments and organised markets in the city remained closed today in response to the call of the Mahagujarat Janta Parishad for a hartal in observance of the "Anti-Bilingual State Day."

The textile mills, however, were unaffected by the hartal.

The day's observance commenced with a mass satyagraha by one hundred and nine satyagrahis, including 40 women who defied prohibitory orders enforced in the city and courted arrest.—PTI.

Iran To Reject Soviet Note

TEHERAN, Nov. 1.

Iran today denied that she had signed a new military treaty with the United States.

Iran is expected to reject the Soviet note, according to political observers here.—Reuter.

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 1: Twenty-four people are feared to have lost their lives when a river passenger launch capsized in the Barisal district of East Pakistan, in the wake of a cyclone.

TODAY

HINDU: Aso Vad 5, 2014
MUSLIM: Ravi-ul-Akhr 19, 1378
PARSI: Khordad 3, 1328
SAKA: Kartika 11, 1880.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-40 a.m
Sunset: 6-05 p.m
Moonrise: 22-41
Moonset: 11-06

Hightide: 3-05 a.m 2-49 p.m
Lowtide: 9-07 a.m. 8-52 p.m

PHASES OF THE MOON
New Moon: Nov. 11.
Last Quarter: Nov. 4.

Indonesian Minister's Visit

Dr. Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister (with spectacles), passing through Bombay on his way to Seattle to attend the Colombo Plan Conference. Seen in the picture are Mr. Tarmoedji, the Indonesian Consul (extreme right) Mr. Badiani, Deputy Secretary, Bombay Government (second from right), and Mr. Pinto, District Manager, Air India International.

UAR Warns America

CAIRO, November 1.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said today that the United Arab Republic has warned the United States that an alleged Israeli threat to Arab States has created a grave situation.

Newspapers here have reported Israeli military movements along her border with Jordan. They link this "threatening demonstration" with the current withdrawal of British troops from Jordan.

At the same time, consultations are in progress between the Arab States for joint action in the face of the Israeli threat, the newspaper said.—Reuter.

JOSHI WANTS MEN FOR BELGAUM STIR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaker after speaker called upon Government to recognise the legitimate wishes of the people and set up the two uni-lingual States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha-Gujarat, at a largely attended public meeting at Chowpatty to coincide with the Border Areas Satyagraha Day organised by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, who flew over from Belgaum, one of the four areas on the Bombay-Mysore border sought to be included in Maharashtra, said that the recent elections in those areas showed that the people favoured merger with Maharashtra.

He said that the Maharashtrians disapproved of violence but their patience was exhausted and they were now bent on carrying on the only kind of warfare to them, namely, satyagraha, till their objective was achieved.

PANT, NEHRU BLAMED

He criticised Mr. Nehru, and the Home Minister, Mr. Pant, for their indifference to the whole problem of the formation or unilingual States, and the inclusion of predominantly Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore in Bombay.

Referring to the border issues, he said Mr. Nehru and Mr. Pant shirked their responsibility by leaving them in the hands of the two Chief Ministers of Bombay and Mysore, knowing well that there could be no agreement between the two, thus leaving the bilingual State in tact.

Mr. Joshi called upon the Chief Minister of Bombay to stick to some of the promises he made or resign if he failed to implement them.

If he did that, Mr. Joshi assured him that the Samiti would discontinue the satyagraha.

PEACEFUL

He called upon the citizens of Bombay, who were or ought to be equally concerned about the inclusion of the border areas in Maharashtra as the residents of the border areas themselves, to send satyagrahis from here to help the cause.

He urged the satyagrahis to carry on their fight in a peaceful manner and, in the true Christian spirit, turn the other cheek when struck.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha, who presided over the meeting, denied allegations made by Mr. Nehru recently that the protagonists of Samyukta Maharashtra were developing fascist tendencies.

On the contrary, he declared, this tendency was rearing its head in the Congress organisation and the Government which often indulged in lathi-charges and firing at the people.

The present satyagraha in Belgaum, Nipani and other areas was not directed at the people of Mysore but against the Governments of the two States.

ANOTHER CHARGE

Addressing the meeting, Mr. G. B. Mahashabde said that there was a tussle between two blocs within the Congress organisation which was responsible for the present agitation in connection with the border areas.

Leaders like Mr. Nehru and President Rajendra Prasad seemed amenable to the wishes of the people, but Mr. Morarji Desai and the Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, came in the way, he said.

It was fortunate, he said, that Mr. Morarji Desai was given the Finance portfolio; if he were made the Defence Minister the country would soon suffer the fate of Pakistan, Mr. Mahashabde added.

Among others who spoke at the meeting, were Mr. Appa Pendse, Mr. P. Sanzgiri, secretary, Communist Party, Bombay, Mr. Parmar Guruji, president of the Gujarat Republican Party, and Mr. Madhu Dandavate.

Earlier, a procession of about 7,000 persons was taken out from Kamgar Maidan, which ended in the rally at Chowpatty after going through some of the principal thoroughfares of Bombay.

Sunday Smile

"Goodnight, Harold—and Daddy says would you mind clearing the path on your way out?"

FRESH TROUBLE IN OMAN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, November 1.

BRITAIN MAY AGAIN INTERVENE IN OMAN. THE SULTAN'S FORCES ARE NOT IN GOOD SHAPE.

They have sustained reeverses at the hands of rebel leader, Talib brother of the former Imam of Oman who has been carryiny on a guerilla warfare from the mountains.

Inspite of heavy bombardment by the RAF, the rebels have managed to get their supplies of arms.

The rebels have also mined the roads, damaging the Sultan's vehicles.

The Times says: "If Talib is to be finally defeated, it looks as if British intervention may well become necessary again."

Britain intervened last year when the rebellion in Oman broke out.

Reuter adds: Britain has recently despatched fresh troops to the Persian Gulf State of Muscat and Oman to meet increased rebel activity by supporters of the Imam of Oman, according to a well-informed source here.

The source said that an initial British force of two troops of armoured cars had been brought up to squadron strength this autumn.

Advisory Board For Textile Commissioner

DELHI DECISION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TODAY INCLUDE THE SETTING UP OF A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER ON IMPORTANT MATTERS AFFECTING THE WORKING OF THE INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE OR OF ANY UNIT IN PARTICULAR.

The decisions, published in the form of a resolution in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, underline the urgent need for the replacement of out-date dmachinery, rationalisation, modernisation and promoting efficiency in management and productivity of labour for the removal of "the deep-rooted causes leading to the present state of the textile industry."

RATIONALISATION

With the proposed advisory committee which would consist of all interests and having representatives from important textile centres, Government would also set up a rationalisation subcommittee for advising on policies and principles governing rationalisation, assisted by regional sub-committees for dealing with individual schemes of rationalisation.

The Textile Inquiry Committee which was appointed in May under the chairmanship of Mr. D. S. Koshi, the Textile Commissioner, to inquire into the condition of the industry, submitted its report two months ago.

Government has already accepted and implemented the Committee's interim recommendations regarding changes in the excise duty struggle.

DETAILS

The Committee's report, among other things, covered patterns of production, modernisation, management, finance, and measures to arrest the decline in exports.

The Government resolution hoped that the industry would take note of the advisability of reconciling the volume of production of the various varieties of cloth with the actual demand.

In this connection, it said, the Textile Commissioner would exercise a continuous watch on the general trends of production of the different varieties of cloth and issue such directions as may be necessary to arrest any imbalance in production.

While agreeing with the Committee's "realistic" assessment of the per capita consumption of cloth at the end of the second Plan at 17.5 yards, the resolution said that Government considered it unlikely that a situation would arise in which it might become necessary to resort to a regulation of the production of cloth or yarn, as recommended by the Committee in the event of a steep fall in exports or an unprecedented accumulation of yarn.

CURBS ENDED

The resolution pointed out that the Government had already removed all restrictions on exports of surplus yarn and had decided to maintain that policy as a long-term measure for three years in the first instance.

The Government has accepted the suggestions made by the com-

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

Three-ManBoard To Probe Planters' Sales

ERNAKULAM, November 1.

THE Tripartite conciliation conference here to settle the strike in the plantations in Kerala today appointed a three man committee to make a sample scrutiny of the trading results of ten plantation companies to decide the quantum of bonus to be paid for 1957.

This is stated to be the main issue in the dispute between workers and managements.

Of the ten companies for sample scrutiny five would be selected by plantation managements, while the other five would be chosen by the workers.

The committee consists of Mr. T. V. Thomas, Kerala Labour Minister, Mr. O. C. Mathew, secretary of the Association of Planters of Kerala (for the management), and Mr. Prakulam Bhasi, convenor of the Joint Action Committee (for the workers)

The committee will start work on November 4 and prepare a "factual statement."

This statement will form the basis of discussion at the next session of the conference to be held here on November 6.

The Labour Minister Mr. Thomas told pressmen that the next session would also discuss all other outstanding issues.

It was Government's desire he said that an overall settlement for a period of three years should be evolved.

The discussions were reported to have reached "near deadlock" at the end of this morning's session of the conference as suggestions put forward by either party were found to be unacceptable to the other.

But in the evening session the briefest since the conference started—the Labour Minister himself is said to have saved the situation with this suggestion.—PTI.

In Madras

EXPRESS PAPERS TO CLOSE

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

THE management of the Indian Express group of papers (comprising Indian Express, English daily, Dinamani, Tamil daily, Andhra Prabha, Telugu daily, Dinamani Kadir, Tamil weekly, Andhra Prabha, Telugu Illustrated Weekly, and Screen, weekly, has announced that it has decided to "close the undertaking of the publication" of these dailies and journals at Madras from December 1, 1958.

"Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 25 (F) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, of the closure of these undertakings," the announcement said.

The notice to the workers said that the one month's notice will expire with midnight of November 30/December 1, 1958.

"The services of the staff and workmen employed in these undertakings will not be required and will terminate at the end of November, 1958. All the staff and workmen concerned will be paid one month's wages and compensation according to law."

JOURNALISTS

A separate notice for the working journalists said: "The three/six months' notices, as prescribed under Section 3(2) of the Working Journalists Act, 1955, will take effect from today. The services of the working journalists and editors employed in these undertakings will not be required and will terminate at the end of November, 1958.

They will be paid 2/5 months' salary on 1-12-1958 in lieu of the unexpired portion of their notice period and compensation according to law."

Giving the reasons for the closure decision, the notices put up yesterday (October 31) said: "In view of the indiscipline prevailing during this month which is a culmination of the activities of a large group of the staff and workers, it is regrettably impossible to continue the publication of the newspapers in Madras."—PTI.

Mysore Iron And Steel PricesRaised

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

An average increase of Rs. 20 per ton and Rs. 5 per ton in the retention prices of steel and pig iron respectively, payable to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, has been announced by the Government of India.

The increase will be applicable to the period April 1, 1955, to March 31 1959.

This increase does not take into account the additional excise duty levied from May 16, 1957.

Adjustments on account of the additional incidence of excise duty on finished steel will be made on actual despatches from that date at the rate of Rs. 12.85 per ton.

In July, 1956, Government announced the retention prices of steel and pig iron payable to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

The average price of steel was Rs. 405 per ton and Rs. 195 per ton for standard foundry grade I pig iron from April 1, 1955.

The present increase has been announced by Government following the representation made by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in 1957 for a revision of the retention prices.

Latest Commercial

"KERB" RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

Tata Ordinary Rs 181-4 to 181-8 Indian Iron Rs. 27.00 to 27.05, Cotton Jarilla March Rs. 593, Castorseed May Rs 142-4. Groundnut February Rs. 160-10. Silver Kartik Rs. 188-10. Gold Kartik Rs. 110-6.

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov 1.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Re. 1/8

To be paid in advance

HEALTH

Be Taller with radiant health by our latest exercises and (2) double your income without fatigue. Add: Total Health For All (B) Azad Market, Delhi-6. (5306)

CLAIMS RECOVERY

For Recovery of Out-Station Dues, Court Decrees, claims against Railways, Port-Trust, Customs, etc., contact Indo Foreign Trade Service, Debt-Collectors, 505, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Edward Cinema, Bombay 2, Telephone: 22848. (5340)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED A PHYSIOTHERAPIST in the scale of Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. plus Dearness allowance. Qualifications Diploma in Physiotherapy from K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay or any other teaching hospital with practical experience of 4-5 years as a Physiotherapist in an Orthopaedic Department of a large hospital or some Medical College and have an adequate training in Physiotherapy, Electrotherapy, Medical Message and Gymnastics.

AGE: Should not be less than 18 and more than 25 on 1-12-1958. Apply along with attested copies of certificates and testimonials to the Superintendent, Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra upto November 25, 1958.

(4793)

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Tender No. T/1/S & F/Calendars/58 (Open) S. R.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed forms are invited for printing of WALL CALENDARS 30" x 20" approx. for 1959. Tender forms (non-transferable) can be had from the Office of Undersigned at Pandu by cash payment or M.O. remittance of Rs. 2/- (non-refundable). Tenders will be received till 3 P.M. on 1-12-58 and opened on the same date at 3-30 P.M.

Earnest Money Rs. 500/-
No. D/5/0/8
CONTROLLER OF STORES.

(4797)

GOVT. OF INDIA RESEARCH TRAINING SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATIONS INVITED for one Scholarship of Rs. 200/- p.m., tenable for three years for research in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Statistics leading to Ph.D. Degree. QUALIFICATIONS: At least 2nd Class M.A./M.Sc. in Statistics or Mathematics with a good statistical background. Full particulars and application forms obtainable from the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Statistical Wing, Pusa, New Delhi—12. Applications with a crossed Postal Order of Rs. 5/- (Rs. 1/4/- for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Background Classes) should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Statistical Wing, Library Avenue, Pusa, New Delhi—12 to reach him by 22nd November, 1958. DA—569 (4).

(4796)

CENTRAL RAILWAY NOTICE

S. 33 Down, S. 37 Down, S. 41 Down, S. 34 Up, S. 38 Up and S. 42 Up Kalyan-Ambarnath local trains leaving Kalyan and Ambarnath stations at 12-10, 13-10, 14-34, 12-29, 13-45 and 14-53 hours and also S. 45 Down and S. 46 Up Kalyan-Karjat local trains leaving Kalyan and Karjat stations at 15-01 and 16-29 hours respectively will not run on November 2, 1958 326 Up Poona-Bombay passenger train leaving Poona Station at 12-30 hours will halt at Ambarnath, Ulhasnagar and Vithalwadi Stations on the same day, i.e., on 2-11-58.

(4810)

135 TRAINEES PASS OUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Second Batch of Trainees passed out of the Railway Technical Centre at Mhow on 1st November, 1958 which also marked the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the Centre.

Shri Y. P. Kulkarni, Additional Member (Staff), Railway Board, presided over the function. 135 trainees passed out from the Centre this year.

The Centre which imparts basic training in Civil Engineering to candidates recruited direct from colleges was started two years ago to meet the requirements of Civil Engineering personnel of both the Western and Central Railways during the second Five Year Plan.

As a result of intensive training given to trainees, th eCourse is completed in a much lesser time than usually taken by Engineering institutions.

State Festivals Decentralised To Be

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE BOMBAY STATE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTER MR. N. K. TIRPUDE, HAD PREPARED AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME FOR THE INTEGRATION OF ALL STATE FESTIVALS INTO A COHERENT SCHEME.

The Government's intention, under the scheme, was to shift the venues of all these Festivals and provide all areas of the State with an opportunity to participate in them.

In the past, Greater Bombay used to have the final competitions of the State Natya Mahotsava for both the Gujarati and Marathi sections, but henceforth the State Festivals will be decentralised and they will be held at Nagpur and Surat.

These centres, however, will be changed every year, as also the made of awarding prizes. Besides, the standards of performances have also been raised by prescribing the lowest percentage of marks for an institution to be eligible for the final round.

NEW FEATURE

A new feature this year will be to invite professional institutions to participate in the State Festivals, which will encourage the professional stage.

This year the Sangeet Mahotsava will be held at five places, and its educational importance will be stressed by holding seminars and exhibitions during the Sangeet Mahotsava.

Two varieties of India's rich and ancient heritage of folk dramas, the Tamasha and the Bhavai, will also be arranged along lines similar to the Natya Mahotsava by introducing a spirit of healthy competition in them.

GRANT-IN-AID

The cost borne by the Government on account of these State Festivals has been increasing annually, and this year the total cost of all four Festivals and the Republic Day celebrations was estimated at about Rs. 4,000,000, besides which the Government will give grant-in-aids to dramatic institutions, financial assistance to stage veterans, and construction of open-air theatres.

But while this expenditure has been rising, the Government has withdrawn payment of entertainment tax as a measure to encourage the common people to patronise the stage.

The total number of entries received this year for the Natya Mahotsava was 143, as against 117 last year, and besides the prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, certificates of merit too will be awarded to individual players and a silver medal to the more outstanding.

SANSKRIT DRAMA

There is one cash prize of Rs. 2,500 in the professional section which will entail a Sanskrit competition of one-act scenes from Sanskrit classical dramas, the venue of which will be Bombay.

The State Sangeet Mahotsava will include one day for Kavi Sammelan, another day for classical dances, two days of classical music, and one day for light, folk and bhajan music.

PAPER BAN ON A-TESTS WILL FAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The United States has learnt from bitter experience that unilateral disarmament does not lead to peace, said Mr. E. T. Pinch, Executive Officer, United States Information Service, Bombay, addressing a dinner meeting the Bombay Suburban (East) Rotary Club last night.

Recounting the various steps the United States has taken to disarm in the interest of world peace, Mr. Pinch observed: "America had drastically reduced her armed forces after every major war. At the end of World War II, America had 12 million men in arms, and we reduced our troops to a mere one million. The Soviet Union did not follow suit. Communist aggressive actions culminating in the invasion of Korea made us realise that unilateral disarmament did not work."

Mr. Pinch added:

"We are left with two alternatives in the present situation. We must maintain armed forces of sufficient strength to discourage attack against the free world; or we must arrive at a system of effective disarmament—not a paper ban, not one-sided disarmament such as that followed by America after the two world wars —with adequate safeguards for inspection and control of atomic weapons."

Mr. Pinch pointed out that mere paper pledges against war or atomic weapons are "feudal in concept" and do not meet the needs of the modern world. The Kellog-Briand Pact of 1928 was a paper pledge whereby all the leading nations agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. It did not prevent World War II, he asserted.

P. S. Deo, Vice President of the Club, introduced the speaker.

Journalists Wage Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Journalists' Wage Committee, set up by the Union Labour Ministry, began its sittings in Bombay at noon today.

After the sittings here, expected to last last four or five days the Committee is expected to go to Calcutta.

The Committee came here from Madras.

Bombay Today

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY: Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Law, inaugurates Fire Prevention Week, Cross Maidan, 8-30 a.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Annual distribution of gymnasium conducted by the League, Mr. V. L. Gidwani, Municipal Commissioner, presides, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 10 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Extraordinary general meeting, 96, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, 10-30 a.m.

SOCIAL HYGIENE: Symposium on "The Progress and Difficulties in the Course of Implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956," S.N.D.T. College Hall, New Marine Lines, 5 p.m.

SMALL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT: Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Chief Secretary to Government, will address a meeting of Government servants in the Sachivalaya quadrangle at 5-15 p.m.

MEMORIAL MEETING: To mourn the death of Dr. T. B. Cunha, Cross Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

COTTON MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: 'Anti-Dearness Allowance—Cut Day,' procession from Kamgar Maidan, 3 p.m., public meeting 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "The Art of Healing," Theosophy Hall, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

SUBBULAKSHMI'S CONCERT at the Bharatiya Music and Arts Society—Fifty Annual Festival., Smt. M.S. Subbulakshmi and Party (vocal) at Parsi Gymkhana Grounds, Dadar, 6 p.m.

SANGIT BHARATI: Violin recital by V. G. Jog and vocal music by Kamal Singh, Tamil Sangham Hall, Sion, 8 p.m.

Berar Cotton Market Rules

The Government of Bombay has suspended the operation of rule 84 of the Berar Cotton Market Rules in all the cotton markets and that of rule 80 of the Berar Agricultural Produce Market Rules in all the agricultural produce markets in Berar, i.e. in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.

Under the above two rules, the surplus, i.e. the excess over the minimum closing balance fixed by the Provincial Government for budget purposes, with the respective market committees at the end of the month of September should be transferred every year to the municipal committee the notified area committee or the district council concerned on October 1.

HEALTH MUSEUM FOR NAGPUR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A health museum to impart knowledge about health and allied matters to the public will soon be established at Nagpur.

Already a Health Education Bureau was opened in Nagpur in March last. The Bureau, which is under the administrative and technical control of the Director of Public Health, organises health education activities in the whole State in a scientific and planned way.

One Assistant Director of Public Health, who has had special training in the subject in the United States, is in charge of this bureau.

The bureau will help people to achieve health by their own action and efforts and also to shoulder responsibility for the community health.

The Government of Bombay and the World Health Organisation have jointly agreed upon a health education project for organising the work on right lines and the W.H.O. has deputed one of its officers as adviser for a period of two years.

BREACH OF TRUST ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Gamdevi police took into custody early this morning Bhanji Meghaji on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Placing the accused before Mr. K. J. Bijlani, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, police said that the main accused in the case, who was at large, had sold 280 milk tins out of 300 tins entrusted to him for delivery to St. Francis Xavier's Church, Bhandup.

The absconding man was alleged to have concealed the milk tins in Meghaji's room at Ghatkopar.

On certain information, police said, they raided Meghaji's room when they found that 280 tins had been disposed of. The remaining 20 tins were recovered.

Marathi-speaking areas.

BOMBAY MINISTERS

Shri Rasiklal Parikh, Minister for Revenue, will leave on a tour of Yeotmal, Wardha and Chanda Districts on November 2 and return to Bombay on the noon of November 8.

Shri S. G. Kazi, Minister for Civil Supplies, who left for Nagpur today will return to Bombay on the noon of November 3.

Three Students Injured In Car Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three students were seriously injured this morning when a station-wagon (BMR 6713) in which they were travelling to Vihar lake suddenly went berserk, after going off the road, and overturned.

The driver of the vehicle got panicky and is reported to have fled leaving the injured persons which numbered five in the overturned station-wagon.

Police said that some persons going that way removed the injured to the Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, Sion.

It is alleged that the vehicle was speeding along the road from Sachinaka to the lake when the driver lost control of it.

The station-wagon went off the road and turned turtle on rough ground on the side of the road.

The three injured students were detained in the hospital because they had suffered multiple injuries.

The other people who were slightly bruised were treated and allowed to go.

Later however one of the badly injured student, Ramesh Chinubhai (16) was removed by his father from the hospital to his home.

Celia Mathias (14) and Ravi C. P. Potan (7) the 2 other students are lying in the hospital.

PROCESSION OF FIRE-FIGHTING APPLIANCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE celebrations of the Fire Prevention Week in Greater Bombay began today with a colourful procession of fire-fighting and other appliances through the main streets of North Bombay, this evening.

The procession in which appliances of the Bombay Fire Brigade, the Home Guards Fire Services, the Home Guards Rescue and Communication Services, the Burmah Shell Refinery Fire Services, the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Salvage Corps, and the St. John Ambulance and Bombay City Ambulance Corps participated, started from the Fire Brigade headquarters at Byculla and wended its way through thickly populated areas, proceeding towards Haine Road, Delisle Road, Purgusson Road, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Cadell Road, Mahim Causeway and then returning via Lady Jamshedji Road, Gokhale Road North, Portuguese Church Street, Tilak Bridge, Khodadad Circle, Vincent Road, Supari Baugh Road, Lal Baug, Parel Chawl Road, Victoria Gardens Road back to Byculla.

Thousands of people from road side as well as in their houses were alerted when the fire appliances passed by ringing their bells.

The occasion was utilised for distributing leaflets and doing propaganda regarding the prevention of fire.

The Week will be formally inaugurated tomorrow at 8-30 a.m. at Cross Maidan by Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Law, when demonstrations in fighting oil fire, rescue of persons from high buildings, etc., have been arranged.

The demonstrations are open to the members of the public free of charge.

New Compensation Rates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rate of compensation payable as rent determined under the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 in respect of requisitioned premises have been increased from April 1, 1958.

The compensation will be increased at the following rates:

One-and-half per cent of the rateable value of the premises if both education cess and Halalkhore tax have been levied, and 1 per cent if only education cess has been levied in respect of the buildings and lands whose rateable value is less than Rs. 300 but not less than 75 per annum.

The rates are two and one per cent, respectively, if the rateable value of buildings and lands is not less than Rs. 300 per annum.

Constable Run Over And Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ganpat Narayan, a police constable of the Bombay City Police, was run over by a local train yesterday between Mahim and the Matunga Railway Stations.

It is stated that he was crossing the tracks at the time of the accident.

He was killed instantly.

CHILDREN'S DAY PROGRAMME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Children's Day will be celebrated throughout the country on Mr. Nehru's birthday, November 14.

The All India Radio will broadcast a series of talks, the first of which will be by Mrs. Indira Gandhi on November 10.

A symposium on preventive measures for accidents and handicaps of children will be held in Bombay city the next day.

Bombay's Minister for Social Welfare Mr. N. K. Tirpude will broadcast a talk on the same theme on November 13, and a special children's programme will be on the air on November 14.

The main feature of that day will be free cinema shows for all children in about 30 cinema houses in the City, in response to an appeal by the State Minister Mr. Tirpude.

In addition, free cinema shows will be held at the Oval, Chowpatty and Shivaji Park.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Gaumount-Kalee Private Limited, and the Bharat Tiles and Marble Private Limited, both of Bombay; the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Limited, Mundhawa, Poona; and the Anand Press, Anand; and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals of Shri M. R. Meher, Shri J. A. Baxi, Shri I. G. Thakore and Shri P. D. Sawarkar, respectively.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

07-45 Sumani Vyas 08-15 Manhar G Barwe 9-30 Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan 12-30 Mahila Mandal 13-10 Women"s Forum 13-40 Music Maestro Please.

18-00 News in English 18-10 Musical Interlude 18-15 Khadim Hussain Khan 18-30 P G Lad: Vocal music 18-45 Sadaat Khan 19-00 P G Lad: Vocal music 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 Sumant Vyas Gujarati songs 20-30 As in Delhi 20-45 Sangeet Chitra 21-15 Dhwani Chitra 21-25 Rammat Gammat Sports review by Anandji Dossa 21-30 Bambai Radio Vadyavrinda Darbar Kanada aur Naghma: Composed and conducted by D'mel 22-00 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS

07-30 Saadat Khan 07-45 Khadim Husain Khan 08-00 Govindrao Varlekar Compositions of Annasaheb Kirloskar 08-45 Sangeet Shiksha Lessons on Hindustani Sangeet 09-00 Programme in Konkani 9-30 Gammat Jammat 10-00 Jantar Mantar 12-00 Geet Malika 12-30 Dnyan Vidnyan Science Forum 13-00 Bhavgeet 13-10 P G Lad Vocal music.

18-10 Govindrao Verlekar 18-25 Musical Interlude 19-00 Gavkari Phad 19-30 Gavkari Phad 20-40 Musical Interlude 20-45 Prog in Konkani 21-15 Apiya Pudheel Prashna Talk in Marathi on the development activities of Bombay State 21-30 Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal swar 7-05 Archana 7-30 Bhakti Gaan 7-30 Usha Tejwani 7-45 Bhajanwali 9-30 Radio Sangeet Sammelan 17-20 Swar Vahini 18-35 Usha Tejwani 19.30 Geet Gatha 21-30 Sangeet Sammelan.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana 7-20 R Bhojak 7-30 D Joshi 9-00 Kavya Gaan 9-15 Vadya Trayi 9-30 Sangeet Sammelan 10-45 AIR Artist 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 18-05 T Kacheri 20-45 N Arjandas.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-45 Bhakti Geet 9-30 Sangeet Sammelan 13-00 M Khadilkar 18-30 L Purandare 18-00 Tantrakari 18-45 M Khadilkar 20-15 Logha Asava 20-45 Leela Purandare 21-30 Sangeet Sammelan.

MADRAS

7-30 Vara Keertanaighal 9-30 Sangeet Sammelan 13-00 Atavidupu 14-10 Sangeet Sammelan 17-30 T Sundara 19-30 Sangeet Sammelan 21-00 Lalita Sangitom 21-30 Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan.

VARIATIONS

8-14 Mulum Thenum 8-45 Yakshagana 13-00 Isai Virundu 13-40 Geetikharam 14-00 Flute recital 17-30 Western Music 19-15 Sandhay Ganam 21-15 UN Speaks 2130-Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15—16.91m 9-30 to 18-15—15.92m)

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Composers of the week 9-55 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11.30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For Children 14-15 Concerto Hancock half-hour 16-15 London forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17.45 Chis Cowley 18-19 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA: (16.91m 12-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

VOA: 25.26 and 42.19 metres Hindi 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11-00 p.m.) Stamp Club —The new Brussels Fair news American popular music news.

English 8-00 to 8-30 p.m Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m. News Press Conference USA

DONATIONS FOR FLOOD RELIEF

The Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Y. B. Chavan, has received a donation of Rs. 251 from the trustees of the Puratan Vatavriksha Shri Hanuman Temple Trust, Dadar, Bombay, for relief to the flood-affected people in Ratnagiri District. The amount has been forwarded to the Collector of Ratnagiri for utilising the same for relief purposes.

Chavan Says

New Outlook Can Help To End Prostitution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. Y. B. CHAVAN, Chief Minister of Bombay said that "in the complex pattern of our life today-a pattern dictated by the atomic age—much investigation needed to be done before arriving at facts to strengthen our hands for prevention and cure of prostitution."

For instance, the diversity of our society expressed in castes, customs, religious practices, marriages, labour recruitment, forms of recreation etc. is said to be responsible for the vice.

Another view is that everything else is not half as contributory to the vice as the demand for the "supply."

There may be other views also.

"What I wish to stress," said the Chief Minister," is that legislative, educative, medical and rehabilitation measures would depend considerably on the thoroughness with which these investigations and research are carried out, for which again we would have to turn to the missionary zeal and the intellectual equipment of the individual worker."

Mr. Chavan was inaugurating the first Bombay State Conference on Moral and Social Hygiene sponsored by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene at University Convocation Hall this evening.

NEW OUTLOOK

As we are well aware, Mr. Chavan said, the problem with which the Association is concerned is as old as civilisation.

Equally old also are the realisation of the problem and the measures to check and prevent it.

These measures have not succeeded as well as they should, which explains why we continue to face the problem in our times.

It may be that notions born of slavery, poverty, hunger, illiteracy and ignorance and a double-standard of morality among the people counterbalanced and outweighed the measures taken in the past.

Fortunately for us, he said, with the development of science and a rational approach to life, these notions either do not exist or are not nearly so powerful as they used to be and we are amply convinced that what is evil cannot and should not be "necessary" and that the aim of a programme for social and moral hygiene should be to secure recognition of an equally high sandard of morality for both men and women.

The last of these is particularly a good sign for the future work of welfare agencies because at no time during our past was the double standard of morality among men so widely and scientifically denounced.

Mr. Chavan also said that the undivided Hindu family was a grand institution for preventing and curing the evil doer and the victim.

The Social and Moral Hygiene Advisory Committee in its report had expressed the opinion that sex education of a progressive nature should be given to children and adults.

It was their considered view that many of the lapses from an honest way of life could be avoided if inadolescence children were made aware of their awakening emotions and were helped and guided by those they could trust.

A PROBLEM CHILD IS CREATED BY THE UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE AND ENVIRONMENT OF ITS HOME, AND THIS ATMOSPHERE IS OFTEN DUE TO THE FACT OF MARITAL DISCORD AND DISHARMONY.

The integration of the home with those that live in it can remove the conflicts which often are the cause of maladjustment and produce a most harmful effect on children who sub-consciously reject the strain.

Mr. Chavan commented the analysis of the problem child for implementation by anyone who considered himself a parent, a brother, friend or social worker.

MRS. ALVA'S PLEA

Presiding over the conference, Mrs. Violet Alva, Union Deputy (Home Affairs) Minister, made a plea for making the woman an economic unit in the society.

Down the centuries, Mrs. Alva observed, chastity had been demanded only from one side and women had been condemned for no fault of theirs.

She said that it was true that in China and Soviet Union prostitution had been eradicated. But the form of government there was different. The prostitutes in these two countries had been sent to factories and to collective farms.

Women should be made equal partners in Indian society.

"I would like to see the once fallen women sitting with us, marrying our folk and only then the era of prostitution would be over," she said.

"It is in every form of society. I do not condemn the prostitute but I condemn the individual or agency—the tout, the pimp, the procurer," who live on the wares of these women.

The "hush-hush approach" to sex was also deplored by the Minister.

Lack of amenities, recreation and aesthetic sense led to the growth of this evil.

Dr. Sushila Nayar and Dr. Sushila Balraj also addressed the gathering.

Mrs. Meenakshi Bakhle welcomed the guests and Dr. Camilla de Costa proposed a vote of thanks.

Mahi Right Bank Canal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Mahi Right Bank Canal, which the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, is inaugurating on November 3, is one of the major irrigation schemes taken up under the First Five-Year Plan.

Located in Kaira District, the first stage of the project consists of construction of a pick-up weir, 2,610 feet long and 96 feet high, across the Mahi river at Kanakbori in Thasra Taluka, and a 46-mile long Right Bank Canal therefrom.

The main canal, together with branches and distributaries, aggregating 3,700 miles in length will have under command an area of 9,00,000 acres.

The works of Stage I of the project which are now being put into operation have an irrigation potential of 21,000 acres and immediately, that is, during the first year of operation, provide irrigation for 10,000 acres of rabi crops.

Scheme To Merge Dearness Allowance With Pay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will discuss the proposal of Mr. A. N. Namjoshi that in the case of the employees of the University of Bombay who are governed by the "Pension Rule" of the University, half of the amount of the dearness allowance be merged with their basic pay for the purposes of determining their amount of pension.

The Finance and Establishment Advisory Committee considered this item at its meeting on September 25, and resolved that it be reported to the Syndicate that the committee was not in favour of the proposal.

Drive Against Beggars: 23 Rounded Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a sustained drive to clean up the city of beggars, the Esplanade police yesterday rounded up Narayan Murgesh and 22 other beggars.

They were placed before Chief Presidency Magistrate G. K. Rege at the Esplanade Court today and remanded to Beggars' Home.

Anti Noise Code

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From a large number of suggestions and complaints that the Noise Abatement League received in the last two years, it had become possible for a set of self-disciplinary and prohibitory impositions to be drafted for the observance and common benefit of all the citizens, stated Dr. V. V. Gupte, convenor of the League, here today.

Dr. Gupte was speaking at the public meeting organised by the League at the Durbar Hall, this evening, when the Anti-Noise Code was proclaimed.

In drafting the rules of the Code, Dr. Gupte pointed out that full and due consideration had been given to individual rights, of those who made noise as also of those who were called upon to suffer noise.

The convenor said that the enforcement of the Code largely depended upon the observance of self-discipline by individual citizens, but the many collective aspects of the Code needed the assistance of the police and municipal authorities.

Mr. R. S. Bawdekar, a former judge, presided at the meeting.

Pay-Refusal Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The secretary of the Civil Accounts Association Bombay, writes:—

1,700 non-gazetted employees of the Accountant General's Office refused pay toady as a protest against the Show Cause Memo given to Shri E. X. Joseph, Secretary-General, All-India Non-Gazetted Audit and Accounts Association, proposing to remove him from service.

The show cause memo has been served by the Accountant General, Bombay. The pay-strike has been observed in accordance with a directive of the All-India Non-Gazetted Audit and Accounts Association, representing over thirty thousand employees of the Audit and Accounts Department. Today noon, the employees went in a mass deputation to the Accountant General and submitted a mass memorandum.

HOME TREATMENT of TUBERCULOSIS

FUNCTIONS OF CARE COMMITTEES

1. To assess the financial difficulties of the family of the patient if the patient is the breadwinner.
2. To canalise the means of solving these difficulties.
3. To secure financial help for the treatment through the good offices of the TB Clinics
4. To help in solving or adjusting the social problem in the family consequent on the problem arisen by the sickness.

ALL THESE REQUIRE MONEY. YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE FUNDS BY BUYING LARGE NUMBER OF T.B. SEALS.

TB Seals are available from:—

Dr. B. B. Yodh, Honorary Secretary, Bombay State Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 141 Mint Road, Red Cross Building, Bombay and other agencies in the State.

NINTH TB SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

Space donated by:
THE ANIL STARCH PRODUCTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

U.N. Political Committee's Call To Big Three

SUSPEND A-TEST PENDING GENEVA PARLEYS

UNITED NATIONS, New York, November 1.

THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE EARLY TODAY CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION, UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN NOT TO UNDERTAKE FURTHER NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS, WHILE THE GENEVA TALKS, WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY, ARE IN PROGRESS.

After an involved late night debate about procedure and rival resolutions the 81-member Committee adopted a Western—backed resolution to this effect which urged the negotiators in Geneva to "make every effort to reach early agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons test under effective International control."

The resolution also called attention to "the importance and urgency of achieving the widest possible measure of agreement in the forthcoming study of the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack."

The big nuclear three are due to take up this question at Geneva on November ten.

Voting on the resolution, which was given priority in the Committee over all other drafts, was: 49 to 9 (the Soviet group) with 23 abstentions.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States, the first speaker said: "intensive efforts had been underway to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable resolution and the sponsors of the Western delegates had done their utmost in that direction.

At the last minute, all these efforts to achieve unanimity had been destroyed by "the refusal of others—the Soviet Union—to agree to anything but a paper cessation of tests without controls."

Mr. Lodge paid tribute to the efforts of the Indian and Yugoslav delegates at compromise and expressed his regret that these had failed. He formally moved priority for the Western resolution.

The start of the meeting was delayed for some time while sponsors of a Western—backed resolution to suspend testing for the duration of the Geneva Conference, which began yesterday discussed the situation arising from the reported Soviet rejection of a compromise bid.

The sponsors were understood to have decided to press their draft to a vote and to ask for priority for it.

The compromise, proposed by Indi aand Yugoslavia, would have had the Assembly call for the discontinuance of nuclear tests forthwith, without setting any time limit.

IMPORTANCE

Mr. Arthur Lall of India who followed Mr . Lodge, said the whole Assembly and Committee had attached the utmost importance to agreement on a resolution on the discontinuance of tests because they were meeting after the experts' conference in Geneva at which agreement was reached on the scientific and technical aspects and because pressure was growing in the world for the suspension of tests

The "background matters" indicated the "urgency and primary importance" of the question he said.

Strenuous efforts had been made in the past few days to reach agreement. Along with friendly delegations particularly that of Yugoslavia, and with the full knowledge and support of 11 other nations the Indian delegation had been able to produce a draft which was, they understood acceptable to both sides.

This document has been accepted by both sides. I would now read it into the record." Mr. Lall said.

The operative paragraphs would call on the nuclear powers to discontinue tests immediately considering that an agreement should be reached for the discontinuance of testing "under effective international control", urge the Geneva Conference to deal with the matter on an urgent basis and reach agreement speedily, reporting back to a special session of the Assembly if necessary on the results so that the Assembly might take appropriate action; call on other States to desist from embarking on tests pending completion of the action envisaged; and request the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld to assist the Geneva conferees

This resolution, Mr. Lall said opened "wide and fully" the door for permanent cessation of of nuclear tests, it reflected the fundamental feeling of the Assembly and of the world at large.

"We are glad," he said, that it has been accepted by both sides." Not only had this been accepted but a statement interpreting its meaning, which he himself would make, had also been accepted by the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, the Soviet delegate had informed Mr. Lall that in his opinion, all three nuclear delegations powers—Britain the United States and the U.S.S.R.—should make identical statements of interpretation.

The Indian delegation, Mr. Lall said, would welcome such a statement as containing the maximum degree of clarity and unanimity at this critical juncture when the three States were meeting at Geneva.

In view of the fact that "so much progress" had been made in the matter of a text and a text interpreting the resolution, and that negotiations had begun on the possibility of a statement which could be made by all three countries, the delegation of India moved that the Committee be suspended until Monday morning, Mr. Lall said.

Mr. Lodge said Mr. Lall had "very seriously misstated what we understand to be the situation."

Mr. Lall should have read out also the text of the "reservation which the Soviet Union made to this resolution" Mr. Lodge said.

This was a proposed declaration that the three nuclear powers interpreted the resolution as meaning that tests should be called off for all time, and regardless of the results of the Geneva Conference.

This nullified the acceptance of the resolution, Mr. Lodge said.

The United States had not accepted this as a basis for agreement, he added.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, said he could not agree with Mr. Lodge's appraisal. Mr. Lall had accurately outlined the negotiations, he asserted.

Since Mr. Lodge had tried to explain why it was impossible to reach agreement, the Soviet delegation wished to outline the consideration which had guided that delegation during the unofficial talks.

Throughout the Committee debate, Mr. Zorin said, the Soviet delegation consistently had advocated the view that the Geneva Conference which opened yesterday must set itself a clear and unambiguous task—the achievement of an agreement on the complete and unconditional cessation of nuclear weapons tests with the establishment of suitable international control.

This control had already been basically worked out at the experts conference, he said. The Soviet position commanded the support of the majority of delegations which had spoken in the committee.—

Mr. Zorin said the Japanese delegate had acknowledged that the new draft should put an end to the discussion on the question of testing.

The conclusion thus was bound to be that the new draft, far from moving the Assembly forward by one step, would actually "return us to the point from where we started out three weeks ago." Mr. Zorin said.

The Soviet Union would have to vote against the resolution, he said.

They could not be expected to support a resolution which created the "spurious appearance of the Assembly's having done something."

A position would be created that "everything is just fine and the situation is hunky—dory", Mr. Zorin observed.

Such a step would not command the approval of world opinion or of those who had consistently and stubbornly "waged the campaign for the universal cessation of tests."

To refuse to heed the demands of millions of human beings would be to have the Assembly shirk its responsibilities.

SCHOOLS OF MUSIC MUST COME CLOSER, STRESSES PRASAD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD today inaugurated here the Fifth Annual Sangeet Sammelan organised by all India Radio.

The inaugural function, held at the headquarters of All India Radio, was attended by a large number of music lovers.

President Prasad said that he considered India's effort in the field of development of music to be of great importance, related as it was to the life of the common people of this country.

"To bring the different schools of music close to one another, to introduce necessary changes in the existing 'ragas' and 'raginis' with a view to making them easy and more popular and to encourage music and its lovers—all this work is without doubt of national importance," he added.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said the impression that some people had that radio was partial to classical music and did not favour some other forms of pleasing music was not correct.

All India Radio, he said, stood for music as a whole, and at the same time wanted that classical music should get its due place.

INFLUENCE

Early in his speech, President Prasad emphasised the sublimating influence of music "on human life and said that none of the present-day inventions of modern civilisation, its glamour and its recreations, had been able or would be able to diminish human interest in music.

"It will be no exaggeration to say," said President Prasad that among the few immutable things in this changing world is the universal appeal for music.

"The question whether music is a means to human welfare or, being just an end in itself as a source of comfort only to the singer," he said, "is not quite relevant for us, because the effect of music on man and human society is there for anyone to see.

"Instead of going into this controversy it should be far more advantageous for us to accept the power that music wields and then try to cultivate it for recreation and education according to the requirements of the individual and human society."—PTI.

Locomen Call Off Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The indefinite strike launched by over 400 employees of the locoshed section of the Port Trust was called off at 4 p.m. today as the Port Trust authorities agreed to the demand of the B.P.T. Employees' Union.

The strike which began at 12 midnight yesterday was a protest against the partisan attitude adopted by Mr. Mukherji, Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, and the Port Trust in settling a labour dispute.

Work on the Port Trust railways was paralysed completely, said a spokesman of the Union.

Minister Meets Progressive Farmers

BOMBAY, November 1.

Mr. Ratubhai Adani, Minister for Prohibition, Cottage Industries and Village Panchayats, today met at Sachivalaya a party of 15 progressive farmers from Manavdar Community Development Block, in Sorath District, who are on a study tour of development works in the districts of Gujarat.

The Minister discussed with them agricultural problems.

He was glad to know from the farmers that they got valuable knowledge from the tour, particularly from the cottage research stations at Anand and Surat to fight diseases of cotton crops.

Mr. Adani advised the farmers to take full advantage of the schemes introduced in the development blocks.

The farmers visited the Aarey Milk Colony during their stay in the city.

Music Symposium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

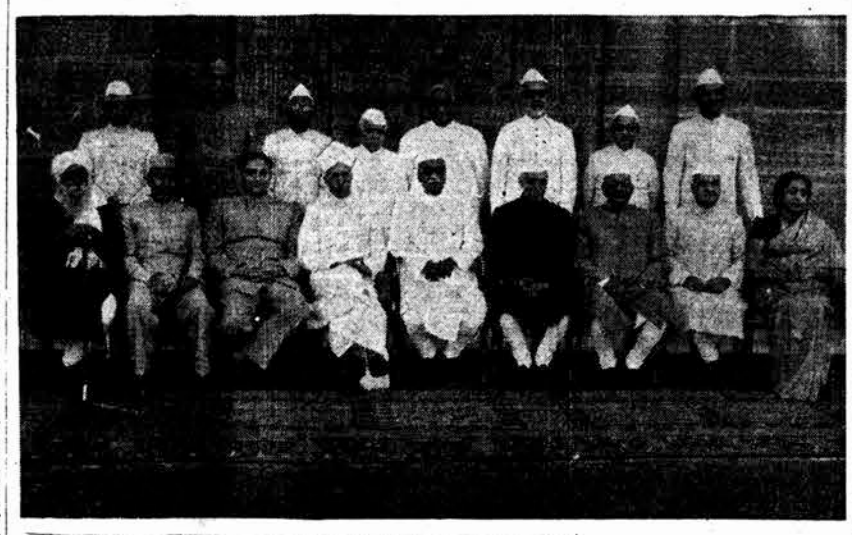
A symposium in English will be held on November 3, 4, and 5 during the Radio Sangeet Sammelan at Delhi.

The subject for discussion this year will be Raga Lakshanas—The essentials of Raga.

Eminent musicologists of the country will participate in the symposium. These include Mr. S. N. Ratanjankar, K. Vasudeva Sastri, Mr. Sharad Paranjpye, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Dr. Premlata Sharma, Swami Prajananda, Thakur Jaideva Singh and Mr. T. K. Jayarama Iyer.

Recorded excerpts from the symposium will be broadcast by All India Radio on November 9, at 9-30 p.m. and relayed by all stations of A.I.R.

GOVERNORS' MEETING



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated the annual conference of State Governors at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on Thursday. Except for the Governor of Mysore all the other Governors, the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir and Lieutenant-Governor of Himachal Pradesh were present. Photograph taken on the occasion shows (L to R sitting) Mr. Gurmukh Nihal Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, Mr. Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam; Mr. Karan Singh, Sadar-i-Riyasat; the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan; the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad; the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru; Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay; Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Governor of Andhra and Shrimati Padmaja Naidu, Governor of West Bengal. (L to R standing): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Governor of Punjab; Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Governor of Orissa; Mr. H. V. Pataskar, Governor of Madhya Pradesh; Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala; Mr. V. V. Giri, Governor of Uttar Pradesh; Dr. Zakir Hussain, Governor of Bihar; Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras and Mr. Bajrang Bahadur of Bhadri, Lieutenant-Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

Hostility To Other Languages Deplored

Nehru Warns Hindi Protagonists

BHOPAL, November 1.

MR. NEHRU today warned Hindi protagonists against adopting a hostile attitude towards other languages. It would only harm Hindi, he said.

Mr. Nehru who was inaugurating the first session of the Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan here said no language could progress and flourish in an atmosphere of hostility and suspicion

Hindi had developed during the last few years and it could make further progress if its protagonists adopted a helpful attitude towards the other Indian languages.

The session is being attended by about 250 delegates from the various districts in the State.

Mr. Nehru made a passing reference to opposition to Hindi in the South and said that this opposition could not be done away with by adopting a hostile attitude towards the languages of the south.

To win over the opponents, it was necessary that the protagonists of Hindi should work for the progress and advancement of Tamil and other South Indian languages.

Mr. Nehru deprecated the tendency among some champions of Hindi to feel superior to people speaking other languages and said that such an attitude was most harmful for Hindi.

Hindi was given the status of "official language" because it was spoken and understood by a vast majority of the people of the country and there was no question of it dominating the others.

FEAR OF DOMINATION

Mr. Nehru said that sometimes he felt that Hindi would have made much more progress had it not been given the status of the "official" language.

In that case there would not have been the apprehensions about Hindi dominating other languages.

It was futile to think in terms of domination of one language over the others in the present fast moving age.

No language was superior to the other.

All the languages should be complementary to each other so that they could flourish and develop in a cordial atmosphere.

Mr. Nehru said that the superiority of any language could not be established by the number of people who spoke and understood it.

He cited the instance of Iceland and said that although the total population of this island was hardly one-and-a-half lakhs, its literature was famous throughout the world and its authors' were being awarded Nobel prizes.

For the progress of any language it was necessary that it should be made simple and lively.

Life could not be instilled in any language by legislation. Legislation could only clear the impediments from the path.

What was needed for making the language lively was that it should be receptive with all its doors kept wide open.

Every language in the country should be prepared to assimilate what was good in other languages and this was the only way in which all the languages could flourish simultaneously without the fear of domination.

Mr. Nehru pleaded for making Hindi as simple as possible.

He said that his servants were interested in reading Hindi newspapers but they were always complaining that the language used in the newspapers was so difficult that they were not able to understand it.

Mr. Nehru complained that editors of Hindi newspapers had a tendency to make their language difficult, possibly to create an impression on their readers that they (editors) had a vast store of knowledge.

They lost sight of the fact that the language of newspapers should be such as could be understood by those who were supposed to read them.

Referring to the controversy over Hindi and Urdu languages, Mr. Nehru said that both the languages were branches of the same tree.

On the question of technical terminology, Mr. Nehru said that instead of coining new words for technical subjects it would be better if the words already current in different languages were adopted.

If an attempt was made to coin new words for technical subjects they would be depriving their young men to take advantage of the available knowledge of science and other technical subjects.

Earlier Dr. K. N. Katju, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and chairman of the reception committee of the Sammelan, welcoming Mr. Nehru and the delegates pleaded for making Hindi simple so that it could be understood by common men without difficulty.

Mr. Ram Gopal Maheshwari, convenor of the Sammelan, expressed the hope that the State Government would give all possible help for the progress and advancement of Hindi.

Mr. Nehru pleaded here today for the abolition of the system of contracts and said that Government should undertake construction programme departmentally.

Mr. Nehru said it was regrettable that the labourers who built houses for others had no shelter for themselves.

The contractors worked more for profit than for the welfare of others.

The workers, he said, had a right to claim a share in the profit earned by the contractors.

Mr. Nehru was speaking at the opening ceremony of the one thousand staff quarters for employees of the Madhya Pradesh Government at the Tatya Tope Nagar colony here.

Mr. Nehru today visited the Rs. sixty-one-crore heavy electrical equipment factory under construction on Bhopal-Sanchi Road, about eight miles from here.

This was the first visit of the Prime Minister to the factory—a Government of India undertaking for manufacturing heavy electrical equipment required in the country.

The factory is proposed to be completed in three phases.

The first phase, estimated to cost Rs. 28.72 crores is expected to be completed in the latter half of 1960.

ShramdanCamp At Umbergaon

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

Bombay's Deputy Minister for Sarvodaya, Mr. Shamrao Patil, inaugurated a shramdan camp at Umbergaon, on Tuesday.

Sixty lady students from three local colleges of Bombay are participating in the camp.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Patil observed that the campers, in addition to doing constructive work, would serve as a link between rural and urban life.

Mr. Patil also inaugurated an Ambar Charkha class in which 30 women are taking part.

GOANS TO PAY HOMAGE TO DR. CUNHA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Goans will pay their homage to the memory of the late Dr. T. B. Cunha, Chairman of the Goa Action Committee, who died on September 26, at a meeting to be held tomorrow (Sunday) at the Cross Maidan, Dhobitalao, at 5-30 p.m.

The Mayor of Bombay Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, will preside over the meeting which will be addressed by Dr. Jose Inacio Loyola, Mr. Danial Latifi, Rev. Fr. Williams, Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Mr. Divakar Kakodkar and representatives of Goan political parties.

OPTIMISM PREVAILS OVER GENEVA MEET

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, November 1.

SURPRISING optimism seems to prevail about the outcome of the atom test conference in Geneva Russia it is believed, would make concessions.

Details of Soviet secret plan for suspension of tests have been conyed to Macmillan who, it is said, would discuss them with McCone, the new chairman of the American atomic energy commission who arrives here today.

Some experts think the Russian insistence on all-time ban on nuclear tests may be a bluff.

"They believe, like Dulles," says the Daily Mail that "Russia is behind America in nuclear development and her demand for permanent ban is calculated either to cause a break off in talks or some kind of compromise to suit Russia".

Some western strategists feel the mere cancelling of the tests might give advantage to Russia.

Hence their insistence on progress towards disarmament. But it is also recognised the establishment of effective control system itself would be a step towards disarmament. The West may also make concessions.

From Monday, the atom test conference will go into 'purdah' Only a brief summary touching on generalities will be issued to the Press.

GENEVA: British, United States and Soviet delegates at the Geneva conference on banning nuclear tests held an unexpected meeting today at the office of the American delegation, adds Reuter.

Western sources said the Russians asked for the meeting and told the Western delegates that it would deal with procedure.

The meeting lasted about one hour. As he came out, Mr. Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union said: "It was a closed and private meeting.

The three delegates—Mr. James Wadsworth, of the United States Mr. Semen Tsarapkin, of the Soviet Union and Mr. David Ormsby-Gore of Britain—held the first session of their conference yesterday, when Mr. Tsarapkin tabled a Soviet draft agreement for an immediate ban for all time on nuclear weapons tests.

They then set the next closed session of their conference for Monday

Minister Opens Transport Booking Office

BOMBAY, Friday.

Bombay's Minister for Co-operation, Mr. T S. Bharde, inaugurated a booking agency office of the Bombay Transport Co-operative Consumers' Society for Bombay, Hyderabad and Bezwada on the Bombay-Bangalore line, here, this evening.

The Minister said that the booking agency would go a long way in creating a clean trade morale among the transport operators and ensure a fair share of business for every one of them.

PLAN TO REPAIR CLOCK AT RAJABAI TOWER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will discuss a proposal for the sanction of a supplementary grant of Rs 7,350 to meet the cost of repairs to be carried out to the Rajabai Tower Clock

The mechanism of the clock is divided into three sections namely, mechanism to give regular timing; mechanism to give chiming at every quarter hour, half hour, three quarters and full hour, including striking hours; and musical chiming giving various tunes after quarter chiming.

According to a repairing firm, the first two items are only worth repairing while the last item has to be discarded for ever since many of the parts are rusty, worn out. Some parts are not to be found.

Governor Of Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay will be in Nasik from the evening of November 7 to the afternoon of November 8 and will return to Bombay on the evening of November 8.

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

THE policy regarding the import of newsprint during October, 1958,—March, 1959, period is set out in part V of the Import Control Policy Book (Red Book) published yesterday.

Under the policy actual user licences will be issued to publishers and/or printers of newspapers and periodicals only for meeting a part of their entitlement of newsprint. The rest of their entitlement will be made available from stocks arranged through canalised imports.

The entitlement for newsprint will be determined in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on the basis of the page area, average number of pages and circulation during 1957, and on the entitlement thus calculated, a cut of 15 per cent would be imposed.

Newspapers will be allowed to make good this cut from indigenous newsprint manufactured by the Nepa Mills to the extent possible.

Separate applications for allocation of Nepa newsprint should be addressed to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi.

The cut will not, however, apply to small newspapers whose entitlement during the current licensing period is less than 10 tons.

Their entitlement will be met from canalised imports of newsprint.

INFORMATION ASKED

Publishers and printers of newspapers and periodicals should submit their applications to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, furnishing the following additional information and documents along with their applications:

I. Title of the paper/periodical and the date from which it is regularly published;

II. Area of the page of paper/periodical (in sq. inches) for which newsprint is applied for;

III. Average number of pages for regular issue, including the number of pages issued as supplements during 1957;

IV. Periodicity of issue and language of the publication, and whether the paper has been under regular publication from January 1, 1958 to September 30, 1958, indicating the actual number of days of publication;

V. Average circulation per publishing day during 1957, indicating the paid and free (including complimentary, voucher exchange bonus, sample and office copies) circulation separately;

VI. Average circulation for publishing days during January 1, 1958 to June 30, 1958, supported by a Chartered Accountant's Certificate, indicating the paid and free (including complimentary voucher exchange, bonus, sample and office copies) circulation separately;

CONSUMPTION

VII. Consumption of newsprint (imported and indigenous separately) during October, 1957, to September 1958, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. In case of newspapers/periodicals whose consumption is less than five tons, an affidavit should be furnished;

VIII. Sample copy of an issue bearing the date 1st October, 1958 or the nearest to it;

IX. Indicate whether the newspaper is registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and if so, the registration number allotted to the publication;

X. In case of newspapers which came into existence after 1st January, 1958, a Chartered Accountant's Certificate in support of the circulation claimed for the newspaper;

XI. Stocks in hand of imported newsprint on 1-10-1958 and expected arrival against licences in hand; and

XII. Details of the paper used for the printing of the newspaper/periodical, stating:—

A) whether reels or sheets are used;

B) Whether glazed or unglazed;

C) the substance of the newsprint in grammage; and

D) the size of the reel or the sheet used.

BOOKS

Certain quantities of cheaper printing paper, containing mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 50 per cent of the fibre content, are being produced in India and it is expected that this type of paper will be available in increasing quantities in future for publication of books in lieu of newsprint which is often used for this purpose.

Actual user applications will however, be considered from publishers of books, only in cases where they produce satisfactory evidence, to show that the indigenous production is not suitable for the publication of the specific books in question.

Such applications will be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

The applicants should furnish detailed justification in support of their requirements and should also indicate their exact requirements for import of newsprint for the publications and their past consumption, if any, of imported newsprint during 1955, 1956 and 1957.

Actual user applications from newspapers for their specialised requirements, like stereo flongs, rubber blankets, specialised types of printer's ink not indigenously available in quality or quantity will also be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on an ad hoc basis.

Applicants should furnish full justification and indicate their consumption during 1957.

ESTABLISHED IMPORTERS

Established importers will be free to collect actual user's licences and effect, on account of the licensees, imports against the licences so collected after obtaining letters of authority from the licensing authority concerned.

Newspapers obtaining supplies from stocks of canalised imports will be required to execute a bond an stamped paper to effect that newsprint thus imported will be consumed for the printing of newspapers for which the newsprint has been released.

Small newspapers, whose application is for less than to 10 tons will be exempt from payment of licence fees. Such newspapers are also required to furnish evidence of their consumption of imported and indigenous newsprint separately during October 1957-September 1958, as also furnish stock position in respect of imported and indigenous newsprint as on October 1, 1958.

Chavan Praises 'Field Stars' Contribution'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With "stars of the field" lending their active support on the opening day, the Small Savings Fortnight in Greater Bombay was inaugurated my the Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, at the C.C.I. this afternoon.

The Chief Minister said that the fortnight was in fact inaugurated with the first ball that was bowled in the morning to mark the beginning of the National Savings Cricket Match.

The match is being played between the Governor's XII and the Chief Minister's XII and the teams are being captained by Polly Umrigar and Pankaj Roy, respectively.

Mr. Chavan said that while participation of film stars was a special feature of last year's Small Savings Fortnight, this year the "stars of the field" had come forward to contribute their mite to this cause.

He described the collection of Rs. 66 lakhs through this match towards Small Savings as a great achievement and specially thanked the Cricket Control Board of India and the Cricket Club of India on their making it possible to organise the festival match.

Earlier, welcoming the Chief Minister, Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, announced that contributions amounting to Rs. 66 lakhs were received by way of Small Savings occasioned by the cricket fixture.

He said the fortnight in Greater Bombay was the first of the series of such fortnights proposed to be organised in the State. Mr. Taleyarkhan hoped that today's collections would mark the beginning of yet better efforts in this behalf.

Mr. N. T. Mone, Finance Secretary and Director of Small Savings, proposed a vote of thanks.

Fellowship's Efforts Praised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking as chief guest on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sheltered Workshop for the Physically Handicapped, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, said that those who worked for the welfare of the people who were deprived of the opportunities leading a normal life served the interests of God in the most appropriate manner.

He commended the pioneering efforts of the Fellowship of Physically Handicapped, which runs the workshop, in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Such humanitarian work, he said, needed all encouragement.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

STEELS DECLINE ON MODERATE LIQUIDATION

Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, November 1.

EQUITIES again continued to rule on a subdued note on the Local Stock Exchange today. In the absence of any favourable aspect in the import policy most of the selective scrips backed away slightly, wiping ouut yesterday's modest gains. Trading was dull and movements narrow during the earlier part of the session.

Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted lower at Rs. 181.75 after opening at Rs. 181.50 against their previous close of Rs. 182.50. Indian Irons which closed yesterday at Rs. 27.25 opened quiet today at Rs. 27.15 and were later steady at Rs. 27.20.

Textiles were featureless. Bombay Dyeings opened lower at Rs. 58.10 against their last close of Rs. 58.40 and were later quoted at Rs. 58.20. Centuries were done at Rs. 438, Kohinoors at Rs. 260 and National Rayons at Rs. 258.50. Svadeshis fetched Rs. 192.50 and Central Indias Rs. 89.

The miscellaneous group followed the general quiet pattern in limited tradings. ACCs were neglected around Rs. 157.50, Bombay Burmahs old changed hands at Rs. 509.50, Scindias at Rs. 22.28, Tata Chemicals at Rs. 16.24 and Tata Locos at Rs. 161. Premier Constructions were reported at Rs. 252.50, Shivrajpurs at Rs. 92.50, Belapurs at Rs. 321 and Voltas at Rs. 141.

Later on there was increased long liquidation of a general nature and moderate losses were recorded.

Tata Steels closed at Rs. 181.50 and Indian Irons at Rs. 27.10. Dyeings closed at Rs. 58.30 and Century Mill shares at Rs. 437.50, Burmahs closed at Rs. 507 and Constructions at Rs. 251. Associated Cements at Rs. 157.50 and Scindias at Rs. 22.20. Locomotives closed at Rs. 160 and National Rayons at Rs. 257.50. Closing tone was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS

B. Dyeing (0.75)	....	58.30
Century (8) XR	....	437.50
Kohinoor (4)	....	258.00
Swadeshi Mills (2)	....	192.00
Central India	....	87.00
Simplex (8.50)	....	176.00
Gokak (8)	.....	141.00
New Great	.....	217.00
Finlay (20)	....	276.00
Swan (25)	....	350.00
National Rayon (14)	.....	257.50
I. U. Defd. (0.12)	.....	1.12
I.U. Ord. (0.31)	....	8.72
Sreenivas (12)	....	149.00
Indore (8)	....	102.50
Standard (22.50)	....	405.00
Tata (2)	.....	36.75
Morarji (15)	....	248.00
Edward (15)	....	230.00
Apollo (0.19)	.....	1.35
Madhusudan (6)	.....	96.00
Podar (6)	.....	135.00
Khatau (10)	....	175.00
B. R. Cotton	.....	25.00
Mysore (2)	....	92.00
Minerva (6)	.....	64.00
Model (7.50)	.....	167.50
Elphinstone (5)	.....	40.00
Ajam (3.50)	.....	59.00
Osman	.....	42.00

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (8.25)	.....	181.50
New (7.56)	....	176.75
T. S. 1st Pref. (6)	.....	150.00
T. S. 2nd Pref. (7)	.....	112.50
Indian Iron (1)	..	27.10
I. Iron Pref. (2.50) XD	..	102.50
Tata Loco (8) XR	.....	160.00

CEMENTS

Associated Cement (9)	..	157.50
New (3.37)	....	156.50
Digvijay (3)	.....	142.25
Orissa Cement (1.50)	.....	12.44
Andhra	.....	10.90

INDUSTRIES

Bombay Burmah (B.S.) X. R.	.....	507.00
Belapur (18)	.....	321.00
Bhopal (2)	.....	27.45
Phalton (10)	.....	178.50
Scindia Steam (1.25)	.....	22.20
Great Eastern (1.25)	.....	28.00
P. Construction (10)	....	251.00
Tata Chemical (0.80)	....	16.20
Tata Oil (2.50)	.....	39.50
Shivrajpur (N.S.) (3) XR	..	92.50
B. I. C. (0.10)	.....	3.75
Indian Copper (0.17) XD	..	3.96
Burmah Petrol (0.14)	.....	2.06
Alcock Ord. (12.50)	.....	282.50
Polson Ord. (10)	.....	165.00
Wimco (11)	.....	190.50
Walchandnagar (21) XR		292.50
Larsen T. XD XR	.....	17.36
Premier Auto (6)	.....	88.00
Hind Motor	.....	7.80
Voltas (9)	.....	141.00

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro (5)	.....	123.00
Andhra (59)	.....	1212.50
Tata Power (5)	.....	1240.00

CASH SECTION

MILLS

Phoenix (12.50)	.....	117.50
Ind Mfg (250) XD	.....	4350.00
Raja Poona (6)	.....	77.00
Berar	.....	67.00
Victoria (20)	.....	250.00
Vishnu Cotton (7.50)	...	100.00
Laxmi (5.50)	..	425.00
Western (250)		
Sholapur	..	425.00
Hindustan (275)	.....	
Sassoon Cotton (2)	..	40.30
Ahd Advance (5)	...	166.25
Gold Mohur (15.50)	.....	185.00
Sassoon Silk (0.25)	...	9.76
Kurla (12.50)	..	137.50
Colaba	.....	32.00
New City (0.5)	...	108.50
Bradbury (7.50)	..	135.00
Dawn (5)	...	81.50
N K Hind (6)	..	63.50
N S Jute (0.75) XR	..	14.50
Jam Ranjit (40)	..	1450.00
Mafatlal Fine (15)	...	405.00
Kothari Textile	...	14.64
Jiyaji Rao	..	9.76
Ruby	....	80.20
New Kaiser Hind	...	67.00

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad (3)	..	99.20
Surat (4.50)	...	114.56
Amalgamated	.....	11.28
Bombay Suburban (4) XD		110.25
Poona (4)	..	117.50
Broach (0.62)	..	7.48
Nadiad	..	60.00

BANKS

Central Bank (2)	..	58.30
Central Bank New (2)	...	60.00
Bank of India	...	140.50
Bank of India New (5)	...	142.50
Union Bank (0.44)	..	7.56
Dena Bank (1.25)	..	45.50
Baroda	..	122.50
United Commercial	.....	69.00
Punjab National (2.50)	..	62.50
Jaipur (3)	.....	43.00
Jodhpur	..	1.40
Bikaner (1.12)	..	21.52

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (200)	...	3800.00
Empire (25)	...	240.00
New India (3)	.....	49.00
Jupiter (0.75)	.....	6.30
Vulcan (1.50)	..	19.76
Indian Mercantile (3.50)	..	48.25
Uni Fire (1)	..	13.00
All India General	..	2.26
B I G (1.15)	..	14.24
Neptune	..	1.00
Industrial and Pru (35)	...	29.75
Dena Ins (3) XD	..	35.30
New Great (1.50)	...	21.52
New Asiatic (3.37)	.	4.00

RAILWAYS

C P (1.47)	....	57.30

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Dena Trust (0.81)	...	11.00
Bom. Burmah New (11.50		178.75
Mackenzie (6)	...	79.00
Kemp and Co (7)	.....	205.00
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	...	112.00
Indus Invest Trust (5.50)	..	78.00
Gujarat Invest Trust (1)	...	25.00
Dharamsey Chem (5)	..	75.00
Bombay Uganda (2.8)	..	47.00
Alembic (NS)	..	152.50
Supreme Industries (8)	...	120.00
United Motor	...	24.64
Bombay Safe (26)	..	600.00
Gujarat Safe Dep	..	120.00
Sardar Carbonic (18)	...	812.00
Estrella Batteries (2)	.....	36.40
Josts Cor	.....	61.00
Killick Ind	.....	149.00
Defd	..	59.00
Dig Potte	.....	90.00
Rampur Coal	..	90.75
Bathe Biscuit	..	95.00
Hind Cycle	.....	129.00
Bombay Cycle	...	19.24
Mukund (1.20)	...	13.88
Dhrangadhra Chemicals (6)		103.00
Oonja Pharmacy	..	17.00
Mahindra	..	18.12
Aundh	..	145.00
Amar Dye	...	104.50
Sen Raleigh	..	14.12
India Cement N S E R	.....	
Dalmia Cement	.....	9.80
Ashok Cement	..	8.48
Bagalkot Cement	..	8.64
Hind Elec	..	141.00
Sri Krishna Sug	..	10.00
Chungdev Sug	...	33.75
Maharashtra Sugar	..	188.00
Hind Sugar	...	290.00
Kesar Sugar	.....	60.50
Vishnu Sugar	.....	830.00
Blue Mount	...	9.70
Water Fall	..	3.70
I C I	..	81.00
Standard Batteries	..	113.00
Jaipur Udyog	.....	11.12
Texmaco CD	..	22.00
Ind Vegetable	...	102.50
Hindustan Lever	..	26.00
Gwalior Rayon	..	14.88
Orient Paper	..	35.00
Midland	.....	12.82
Sirpur	.....	13.00
Man Industries	....	90.00
New Swadeshi Sugar	.....	250.00
Rohtas Industries	..	23.80
Ravalgaon (12)	..	137.50
West Coast Paper	.....	105.50
Bharat Line	.....	13.52
Empire Dyeing	..	47.25
T Manekial	...	116.50

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra	.....	1070.00
Tata Power	.....	1138.75
Hydro Electric	...	107.00
Hume Pipe	..	62.50
Centarl India	..	343.75
Swadesa: Mills	... ..	85.00
Vishnu	....	445.00
Laxmi	.....	160.00
New Great Mills	...	137.50
Podar Mills (5)	....	64.00
Shrinivas	...	67.00
Elphinstone Mills (5)	.....	64.50
Bradbury	....	62.00
Surat Elec (8)	..	108.00
Pre Const	....	80.00
Pre Const 2nd	...	86.00
Pre Const 3rd	..	5.40
Walchandnagar (7)	..	136.00
Tata Chemical	..	96.50
Supreme	..	70.50
B R Cotton	...	80.00
Mukund Iron	.....	106.00
Mackenzie First	.....	100.00
Mackenzie Second	...	100.00
Ahmedabad Adv	..	83.00
Mysore Mills (1-2)	..	28.00
Standard	.....	99.00
Madhusudan (0-8)	..	7.50
Morarji	..	75.50
National Rayon (5)	..	74.00
Khatau	...	80.00
Polson	..	100.50
B I C (3)	..	83.50
Digvijay Cement	...	88.50
Estrella (2-8)	...	71.00
Alembic	.....	65.00
Kamani	.....	85.50
Larsen I (5)	..	74.00
N R Hind (8)	...	99.50
Great Eastern	...	94.00
Dhrangadhra	..	106.75
Hydro	.....	39.25
Hind Motor	.. ..	110.00
Surat XD	..	118.75
Premier Auto	..	59.75
Tata Oil	.....	

DEBENTURES

Andhra (5)	..	99.00
Scindia	....	96.50
Tata Power 1958	.....	99.00
Tata Power New	...	85.50
Tata Mills	..	93.00
Locomotive	....	97.50
Ahd Elec	..	97.50
Standard Vacuum	...	100.75
Burmah Shell	..	100.25
Caltex	...	100.75
Dunlop	.....	104.25
Indian Cable		100.50

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Steam	.....	13.80

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business.

At the opening Kartak Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-12 against the last close at Rs. 189-1 and advanced at Rs. 188-14 on moderate buying.

Business in Kartak Silver was done at Rs. 110-10 at this starts against the last close at Rs. 110-9 and advanced at Rs. 110-11.

Later on there was moderate selling. Silver was done at Rs. 188-11 while Gold was placed at Rs. 110-7.

The market closed as under:

GOLD KARTAK opened at Rs. 110-9, highest Rs. 110-11, lowest Rs. 110-6 and close Rs. 110-7.

SILVER KARTAK opened at Rs. 188-12, highest Rs. 187, lowest Rs. 188-7 and close Rs. 188-11.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Nov 1.

Ready wheat Rs 24.50 to 25.50 Gram Rs 19.12 Barley Rs 17.50 Bejhar Rs 17.75 Maize Rs 15 to 15.75 Jowar Rs 14.50 Guwar Rs 14.50 Rice Basmati Rs 32 to 33.50 Coarse Rs 20 Peas Dara Green Rs 18.25 White Rs 21.25 Matar dal Rs 20.62 Arhar Rs 21.75 Arhar dal Rs 26.25 Urd Rs 19.50 Moong Rs 23.50 to 25 Masoor Rs 18 Oats Rs 19 Kapas Rs 27.

Trade stocks approximate figures Peas 5 Arhar 72 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs 20 to 22.75 Crystal sugar wholesale Rs 102 per bag Retail Rs 37.50 Khandsari Rs 29 to 35.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs 26 Taramira Rs 22 G nut Rs 19.50 Cottonseed Rs 14.12 Mustard oil Rs 69 G nut oil Rs 66 Vegetable Products Rs 39.50 Oilcake Rs 13.50 Bardana Standard Rs 87 Half bags Sajanwa Rs 46.

Futures opening Kartik Rs 189-8 Vanaspati Nov Rs 36.9 Gur Fagun Rs 13.64 Cake Baisakh Rs 10.50.

Calicut Markets

CALICUT, Nov 1.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 160/170 Quilandy Rs 190/200 Fibre Garbled Rs 175 Ungarbled Rs 160.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 195 Unhusked Rs 215 Dry Rs 217.50 Coconut oil Rs 740 Copra Office Rs 505 Dilpasand Rs 520 Madrasnottam Rs 520.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 610 Country Rs 590 Dryginger Rs 200 Coffee Robusta Rs 185.

Timber Pali Rs 70/75 Junglewood Rs 57.50/60 Vellapine Rs 60/65 Benteak Rs 57.50/60 Teak Rs 120/150 Mango Rs 3.50/56 Teak Rs Rs 30/37.50 Rosewood Rs 25/27.50.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov 1.

40x2 Staple Fibre Dec.

Open	.....		600
High	....		607
Low	.....		597
Close	.....		607
Ready 120 Italy		5	3 0
Ready 150 Italy	..	5	7 6
Ready 120 Japan		5	0 0
Ready 150 Japan	..	5	10 0

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 1

MILLS

Apollo	.....			1.36
B. Dyeing 1....	58	58.30	57.90	58.30
C. India	.....		89	87
Century	.....	437	40 36	37.50
Finlay	.....			276
Gokak	.....			141.50 41
I. U. Defd.	.....		1.12 1.14	1.12
I. U. Ord.	.....		8.72 8.76	8.72
Indore	.....			102.50
Khatau	.....			175
Kohinoor	259	58.50	60 57.50	58
Model	.....			167.50
Morarji	.....			248
Osman	.....			42
Shreeniwa	.....			149
Simplex	.....			176
Standard	.....		407	5
Svadeshi	192	91.50	93	91 92
Swan	.....			350
Tata Mill	.....		36.50	36.75

STEELS

I. Iron ..	27.20	27.15	27.25 27.05 27.10
Tata Ord. ..	181.50	81 82	81 81.50
Tata New	177	76.50	76.75
Tata 2nd Pref.		113	12.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	282.50,	81.25,	82.50
B. B. Old	509,	8. 11,	6.50. 7
B B. Petrol	2.06.	2.04.	2.06
Hind Motors		7.88.	7.80
I. Copper		3.98,	4. 3.96
Larsen			17.36
Rayon	53.	57, 59.50,	57.25
P. Auto		88.20.	88
P. Const.	253.	52, 53,	50.50, 51
Shivrajpur			92.50
Tata Chem.	16.20,	16.32,	16.20
Tata Loco	160.50,	60,	61.25, 59.50, 60
Tata Oil			39.50
Voltas	141,	40.50,	41.50, 41
Wimco			190.50
B.I.C. Rs 3.70, 3.74 (Spot Delivery)			

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad ..	99.10,	99.20,	99, 99.20
Suburban			110.25
Hydro			122.50. 23
Power	1245,	37.50.	40

STEAMERS

Great			28
Scindia	22.24,	22.20,	22.36, 22.16 22.20

SUGARS

Belapur	321,	22.50, 21
Bhopal	27.50,	27.40, 27.45
Changdeo		33.75
Phaltan		178, 78.50
Walchand		292.50

CEMENTS

A.C.C.	158.50,	57.50,	58.25, 57.50
Digvijay			142.25
Orissa			12.44

CASH SECTION

Power			1138.75
I. Iron			102.50
Hind. Motors			39
Rayon			74.20
P. Const. III			5.40
Rohtas B			69
Stanvac			96 80

BANKS

Baroda		122.25	22.50
Central	58.30	58	58.30
Central A			60
India		140	40.50
India A	142.50	43	42.50
Dena			45.50
Punjab			62.50
Union		7.52	7.56
U. Com.			69

INSURANCE

New Great			21.52
New India		49.50	49.75 49
Bharat			13.52
Great		21.24	21.16
Colaba			32
Dawn			81.50
Sholapur			425
Maharashtra			188
Dalmia		9.76	9.80
Jaipur			11.12
Ceat			67.80
Cooper		125	24.50
Dharamsi			75
Digvijay			87
Empire			47.25
Gwalior			14.88
Hind. Lever			26
I Dye stuff		147 46	48.50
Jyoti New		121	20.50
Jyoti Old			130
Killick			149.50
Mahindra			18.12
New Central		14.60	14.56
Poly Chem.			68
Sen Raleigh			14.12
Sirpur			13
Structural			225
West Coast			105.50

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The produce market was quiet on reports of increased arrivals of Groundnuts and Lower upcountry questions.

Groundnuts February delivery opened at Rs. 160-12 against the last close at Rs. 161-2 and after being quoted at Rs. 160-14 declined at Rs. 160-8. December delivery was quoted at Rs 32-6.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 141-12 against the last close at Rs. 141-14 and after advancing at Rs. 142-4 steadied at Rs. 142.

Cottonseeds February were done at Rs. 101-12 and Linseed May was placed at Rs. 30-5.

GROUNDNUTS: Ready Rs. 34-8, Dec-Jan. Rs. 32-8, Feb-March Rs. 32-12.

CASTORSEEDS: Ready Rs. 28-12, Kanpur Rs. 27-10, Gujarat Rs. 28-12.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 33-12, March Rs. 31-2.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 33-0, Kardi Rs. 22.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs. 18-8, Nov. Rs. 18, Dec. Rs. 17-2.

LINSEED OIL: Rs. 17-7, Castor Oil Commercial Rs. 14-13, BSS Rs. 16-2.

CASTORSEEDS May opened at Rs. 141-87, highest Rs. 142.87, lowest Rs. 141-87 and close Rs. 142.62.

GROUNDNUTS FEBRUARY opened at Rs. 160.75, highest Rs. 160.87, lowest Rs. 160.37, and close Rs. 160.62.

COTTONSEEDS FEBRUARY opened at Rs. 101.75, highest Rs. 102.25, lowest Rs. 101.50 and close Rs. 102.

LINSEED MAY opened at Rs. 30.19, highest Rs. 30.25, lowest Rs. 30.06 and close Rs. 30.06.

OTHER MARKETS

BOMBAY, Nov 1.

PEPPER: Ready Rs 72 Magsir Rs 507 to 517 Maha Rs 515 to 525.

COCONUT OIL: Ready Rs 29 October Rs 29.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs 515 Alleppey Rs 475 Colombo Rs 445 Ginger Rs 31.

CLOVES: Rs 840 Cassia Rs 455 Camphor Rs 15 Mercury Rs 3601 Menthol Rs 69.

HESSIAN MARKETS

BOMBAY, Nov 1.

Ready 45x11	..	nP.	52
Ready 40x7¼	...	nP.	36
Ready 40x10	...	nP.	47
D W Bags 40x28	..	nP. Rs.	94
B Twill 44x26½	..	nP. Rs	108
Liverpool 44x26½	..	Rs.	125
Twine (B Maund)	...	Rs.	44

Cotton Prices Reach New Low Level

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The cotton market was weak today as there was nothing encouraging in the Government's import-export policy. There is no change in export duties.

Yesterday the market was closed but in private March was quoted at Rs. 606 against the last close at Rs. 603.

At the opening March was quoted at a new level of Rs. 597-8 and after being quoted at Rs. 598 declined at Rs. 596-8.

Later on there was utter absence of buying and the market declined further to Rs. 594.

In the ready cotton market there was limited business.

The market closed as under:

JARILLA MARCH opened at Rs. 597.50, highest Rs. 597.50, lowest Rs. 593.25 and close Rs. 594.25.

Foreign Commercial News

N.Y. Cotton Quietly Steady With Limited Business

NEW YORK, October 31.

THE New York cotton futures market closed steady, three points higher to seven points lower. Prices again fluctuated narrowly for most of the day with interest shown in nearby December and the continued quiet conditions in the cotton goods market

The weather in the cotton belt was reported to be generally dry, apart from some rain in the south-west portion.

Prices drifted lower on light hedging and week-end liquidation.

Distant positions rallied somewhat on scattered buying influenced by the 25 point rise in the mid-October parity price to 30.80 cents a pound. Trade buying supported the nearer positions.

Sales estimated at 30,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

December	.....	36.27
March	....	36.70
May	.....	36.51
July	.....	34.72
Middling Spot	.....	36.30
Dec highest (10-40 a.m.)	..	36.27
Dec lowest (11.33 a.m.)	....	36.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	.....	36.27
March	....	36.70
May	.....	36.53
July	....	34.74
Middling Spot	....	34.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Cotton futures ended quiet. Continued offerings on the basis of 24 pence for December-January American contract, prevented small trade buying from registering any improvement. After dull trading the midday rates were quiet. The Sudan contract was quiet.

Cotton futures closed barely steady 17 to 15 points lower with the mixed contract quiet at 15 to 12 points down. In very dull afternoon trading values drifted lower under light hedging which found the offtake much restricted with some professional week-end realisation.

The Sudan contract closed quiet at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL

Dec Jan	...	...	23.83
March April		.....	23.65
May June		....	23.40
July Aug		....	22.70
Oct Nov		.....	22.31

WALL STREET MARKETS

NEW YORK, October 31.

Wall Street closed irregular today, with the main body showing a fractionally mixed appearance.

Pre-weekend and election uncertainties influenced the market throughout.

The best acting groups in morning trading appeared to be rubber industry shares and aircrafts. On the other hand, Coppers were not in favour. Oils were steady. Brokers said that the business new back ground continued favourable.

The market showed a better tone in the early afternoon, with aircrafts and rubbers continuing to make the best showing while Electronics also came into demand. Steels were wanted, with United States Steel maintaining a one dollar advance.

Nonferrous metals recouped part of their earlier losses and the main body of stocks was able to show fractional advances at this stage.

In closing dealings, however, the ticker ran behind floor transactions with selling that came into the market well absorbed. American Motors, a favourite early this week, ran into further profit-taking and showed a loss of more than two dollars.

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph 194
Anaconda Copper 59-5/8
Chase National Bank 55-3/4
General Electric 68-1/8
General Motors 48-3/4
International Nickel 90
National Bank 72-1/4
Central and Road 27-1/2
Socony Vacuum 48
Texas Company 79-7/8
Union Carbide 115-5/8
U S Steel 86-7/8
Western Union 26-3/4
Goodyear Tyre 99-7/8
Ford Motors 45-3/4
U S Steel highest 87-1/4 lowest 86-1/8.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, October 31.

Grain futures were mostly lower in early dealings under scattered hedging with selling in wheat prompted by reports of moisture over parts of the southwest producing areas and the forecast for additional light rains during the next 36 hours.

Soyabeans were unsettled by liquidation in the November position prompted by the issuance of large tenders against the spot month out eventually rallied in response to the firmer trend in soyabean oil. The balance of the grain list also steadied on short covering and evening up for over the weekend.

Exporters reported that India over night purchased an estimated 1,500.000 bushels of U.S. wheat with additional business expected to be placed during the day.

Foreign business otherwise was slow.—Reuter.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, October 31.

December	..	193-1/4
March	....	197-3/4
May	..	196-7/8
July	....	184-1/4

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A steady tone was evident in the black pepper market reflecting higher origin advices. Grinders, hower, were moving slowly. Exdock prices were unchanged from yesterday's closing levels but some sellers were indicating a quarter cent higher. Malabar C and F New York first half November shipment was quoted at 24-1/4, second half November 24, December shipment 23-1/2, Lampong cif first half November shipment 24, Muntok white cif first half November shipment 37 sellers.

LONDON: White Sarawak 29-1/2 seller, Black Sarawak 18-1/4 seller, Malabar spot 210, November 190 seller, Dec.-Jan. new crop 187-6 seller. Sarawak was steady in unison which Eastern advices but buyers were holding off. Malabar was quiet but steady.

SINGAPORE: Black Sarawak special was quoted at 71, White Muntok at 123 and White Sarawak at 122. The market was steady.

DJAKARTA: Black Lampong was quoted at 810. Buyer and White Muntok at 2400 seller. The market was quiet.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES

PARIS, Oct. 31.

A cautious tone was seen on the market here today and business was extremely limited in front of the weekend and in view of the fact that the banks were closing early for half week. In most cases slight losses were registered although certain banks and steels were better. Internationals tended to ease reflecting foreign advices but movements were generally small.

AMSTERDAM: The market was irregular. Philips and Aku reacted owing to a lack of foreign interest. Unliver, however, after a weak opening, later developed into a strong market feature mainly due to rumours of a 25 per cent bonus expectable shortly. Royal Dutch was up slightly. Shippings improved while among plantations Deli was strong on unconfirmed rumours that one concern was taking up a considerable number of Deli shares. Other plantations were well maintained despite the Indonesian announcement that all Dutch business in Indonesia would be nationalised. State loans recovered Certificates 1929.

BRUSSELS: The week ended on an indecisive note.

Pre-weekend considerations provoked a good deal of selling particularly of leading issues. Coppers led a slight easing in forward dealings while on the cash market the list was generally steady although easier in spots.

LONDON STOCKS FIRM

LONDON, Oct. 31.

London stock markets finished the week on a firm note with profit-making usually well absorbed. Sentiment was assisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's encouraging speech at the annual conference of the Institute of Directors yesterday.

Buying was selective but industrial equities forged numerous useful gains.

Gilt-edged securities opened slightly lower but later rallied following fall in this week's treasury bill rate.

Dollar stocks were mainly lower despite last night's modest improvement on Wallstreet.

South African gold shares were firm but business was small. Coppers opened firm but later reacted and were lower on balance.

2½ per cent Console 52-7/8
3½ per cent Conversion Loan 1961 or later 67-1/2
4 per cent War Loan 1960/90 88
3 per cent War Loan 1952 67-3/8
Chartered Bank 45
Hong Kong 42
Lloyds Bank 62/6
Mercantile Bank 32/3
National Oversea and Grindlays Bank 24.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Oct 31.

LONDON EXCHANGES: India 1/5.97 1/6.03 United States 2.8056 2.8062 Madrid 117.00 119.00.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES: London official 278 282 free 280-5/8 280-11/16 India official 21.00 free 21.04 21.07.

London Money Market

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Credit conditions in the London money market fluctuated somewhat during the past week mainly due to the way discount houses were taking up their bills. With the Thursday bill a very popular one because of its maturity in January at a time of heavy seasonal tax payments, these were being taken up heavily on that day which rather thined out the takeup on the other days. During these other days conditions were reasonably comfortable apart from Monday which is usually a difficult day for the market.

On Thursday money was in acute short supply and the authorities had to give large amounts of help while three or four houses had to borrow from the Bank of England.

Money on Thursday was 3-5/8 per cent throughout but on most other days a certain amount of money was obtainable cheaply.

This week the 63 day bill was reintroduced as a cushion against the time when there is a heavy drain on resoures during the main tox gathering season in the first two months of the new year. The rate for this bill came out at three sterling twelve shillings ten per cent.

Machine Tool Production

Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association report that the total approximate production of various machine tools by their 12 leading member-firms during the month of September, 1958, was:—

Description	*Quant. Nos.*	*Value Rs.*
Lathes	157	12 43.601
Milling Machine	20	7,50.000
Shaping Machine	22	2,09,020
Drilling Machines	20	71.375
Planning Machines	4	63,850
Lathe Chucks	146	40,795
Hacksaw Machines	10	14,787
Others	19	10,900
Total	398	24,04,328

Calcutta Stocks Easy

CALCUTTA, Nov 1.

Slightly easy tone continued in the market round almost all sections due to profit-taking but the volume of business was moderate:

Today's transactions:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 pc loan 1986 73.08 3 pc loan 1970/73 89.85 3½ pc loan 1985 99.85 3½ pc loan 1964 100 3 pc 1963/65 98.55 4 pc 1972 100.80 4 pc 1960/70 100.60 4 pc C P 1967 99.40.

RAILWAYS: Dehri Rohtas Railway 11.44.

COTTONS: Jaysbree Text 7.75 Kesoram 10.62 xd New Vic 1.28.

COALS: Amalgamated 22.25 Burrakur 18.75 Bhulanbararee 8 Central India 8.19 Equitable 30.06 Rangeengage 15.12 Western Bengal 6.69.

JUTES: Auckland 144 Alliance 107 Anglo-India 228 Belvedere 155 Birla 19.62 Howrah 21.44 India 17.19 Lawrence 119 Khardah 183 Kinnison 181 Kankarrah 90.50 Megna 16 Naihati 78.50 National 22.75 New Central 14.44 Nuddea 58.25 Presidency 6.12 Reliance 7.81.

ENGINEERINGS: Britannia Building 5.75 Britannia Eng 12.94 Guest Keen Williams 35 India Iron 27.15 Jessop 26.06 Marshall 5.34 National Screw and Wire 5 Text Machinery 22.25.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1.56 India Copper 3.98 Karanpura Dev 12.75 Tavoy Tin 0.48 Jaipur Udyog 10.94 Orissa Cement 12.50 Alkali and Chemical 16.94 Cal Elec 14.94 Aluminium Corpn 11.87 BIC 3.75 Clive Row Invest 9.56 Ct Electric Construction 12.62 Gillanders Arbuthnot 12.12 Hindus

Dhebar Suggests

Congressmen Must Probe Root Of Present-Day Ills

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE socialistic pattern of society cannot be ushered in unless the social system was changed, said Congress President Dhebar addressing Congress workers at Jinnah Hall this evening.

"No amount of 'jaaps' of socialism at the Congress House would achieve the goal so long as the social system remained the same," he said.

In this context he emphasised the need of field work by Congress Mandal committees. "It is today more important than ever before," he said.

The country had been shouting itself almost hoarse about socialism, yet no serious effort had been made to study the fundamental problems underlying the present social system.

He suggested that Jinnah Hall which had, in the past, been used for passing revolutionary resolutions should be turned into a research centre for the study of these problems.

When BPCC President Sawant told him that the BPCC was already running an Economics Section he expressed his pleasure.

Political parties can no longer have the agitational approach.

ROOT OF PROBLEMS

Politics had become scientific.

He warned that unless a sincere effort was made to solve these problems which affected the welfare of the people Congress strength would be "merely on paper."

Giving an instance, he said, that there was an acute housing shortage in the city. Yet few realised that it was in the final analysis linked up with the problem of agricultural labourers in the rural areas.

They eked out a meagre livelihood in rural areas.

This resulted in an influx into the city thus giving rise to the housing problem.

He used a simili to illustrate the psychology of the citizens here to the new comers.

It was like the psychology of the man who had already secured a seat to the man who was struggling to get it.

Mr. Dhebar devoted a good part of his 90-minute speech to what Bombay meant to different people.

Speaking for himself he said that to him primarily Bombay meant "the Dana Bazaar" grain market) which determined the prices of grains and other agricultural produced of Western India. This, in turn, determined the welfare of the rural masses.

Some people complained of the evils of corruption and blackmarketing.

No doubt the individual was guilty of it but he would rather blame the social system.

Merchants complained of slump in the cloth market.

But they hardly realised that, after paying for his food, the common man had already a penny left to spend on cloth.

The real crux of the problem was the low purchasing power of the people. He pleaded for an integrated approach to the economy of the country.

Today, there seemed to be a gulf between the different factors —production, distribution and consumption. This gulf was all the more wide as far as rural areas were concerned.

MANDAL BOARDS

Emphasing the work of Congress Mandal committees he said that the target for the BPCC was 1,500—one for each polling booth unit.

It was not enough that a Congress member should pay his subscription and as an active member habitually wear khadi.

He must also understand and subscribe to the Congress ideology and try to apply it in his day-to-day life.

This third requirement was essential, too.

He said that he had received complaints that there was bogus membership in the Congress Mandal committees. Some of them, he was told, did not always wear khadi and some even drank liquor, it was alleged.

Subscription and wearing of khaddar, of course, were two of the requirements.

But one might fulfil both these conditions but not subscribe to the Congress objectives.

Would he be called a bogus member or not? For the present, he said, he would not dub him so.

NEW BLOOD

Of the work of the AICC session at Hyderabad Mr. Dhebar referred in particular to the resolution laying down that the president and the general secretary of the Pradesh Congress committes should not hold office for more than one term.

The idea was to provide training ground for younger men in shouldering responsibilities as well as to introduce new blood.

He also attached great importance to the setting up of an agricultural probe committee by the session.

Its report, he said, would be fully discussed by the next AICC session at Nagpur and a resolution adopted thereafter.

Referring to the speculation in the country about his plans after laying down the office of the president of the Congress, Mr. Dhebar said that some thought he would take up the post of either an ambassador or a minister or the vice-president.

He was not an astrologer and he did not wish to tie himself down to anything particular.

But in his mind there was no doubt that today, more than ever before, field work was of the greatest importance.

It was as important as running the Government, he said.

HE HOPED THAT THE MANDAL COMMITTEES IN BOMBAY WHICH WAS THE NERVE CENTRE OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE, WOULD GIVE A LEAD TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY IN BRINGING ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

Today, there was almost chaos in the different segments of economy.

He emphasised that distribution had to be just and equitable.

He hoped that the Mandal Committees would go to the root of the problems affecting the people with revolutionary zeal.

Mr. Dhebar was welcomed by BPCC vice-president Sawant.

NEHRU

Continued From Page 1

In a passing reference to the politicians of Pakistan Mr. Nehru said that there could be no stronger criticism of things than made by their ex-President, Mr. Iskander Mirza.

Mr. Nehru said that there were two paths before the people, the one followed by Pakistan and the other by India.

It was for the people themselves to judge things and choose the path to be followed by them.

WARNING

He cautioned the people of India against fissiparous tendencies and urged them to continue to work unitedly for the advancement of the country.

In this revolutionary age rigidity, stagnation and conservatism would retard the progress and therefore it was necessary that they should not become their victims he added.

IN HIS SIXTY-MINUTE SPEECH, MR. NEHRU DWELT AT LENGTH ON THE PROBLEMS FACING THE COUNTRY AND SAID THAT THE PRIME NEED OF THE HOUR WAS THAT THE YIELD PER ACRE SHOULD BE INCREASED.

If this was done the country would not only be self-sufficient in her foodgrain requirements but would also be able to export to other countries in return for certain goods needed badly.

Mr. Nehru said that it was wrong to depend entirelly on the Central Government and the State Government for augmenting food production.

The governments would do whatever was possible but the major contribution in this venture would have to be made by the people themselves, he added.

Mr. Nehru deprecated the tendency among the officials of the Government to look down on manual labour and said that till the officials changed this outlook they would not be able to get success in the implementation of development programmes.

The officers should come forward with spade and pick-axe and start digging the earth without hesitation if they wanted that people of the village to do that work, he added.—PTI.

Moscow Praises New Pope

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Moscow Radio yesterday said in an Italian broadcast that notice must be paid to the recent appeals for peace by Pope John XXIII.

The radio was broadcasting a commentary entitled: "The New Pontificate is the hope of the world."—Reuter.

Lisbon Case On Nov. 25

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

THE Government of India is busy preparing its statement to be submitted to the International Court in its dispute with Portugal.

The case is due for hearing on November 25.

The Portuguese Government petitioned the court to recognise and declare Portugal the holder and beneficiary of a right of passage between its territories Damao, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Patil's Advice To Philatelists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Union Minister for Communications, Mr. S. K. Patil, today promised all the aid and assistance of his Ministry to promote and popularise phlately in this country.

To that end the Union Minister urged all the philoatelists and the stamp experts to make their suggestions to popularise the great hobby of stamp collecting.

Mr. Patil was the chief guest at a dinner given in honour of India's leading philatelist and authority on postage stamps, Mr. Jal Cooper, who received an award from the American Topical Association, the first non-American to receive the award.

Mr. Jal Cooper said that the quality of Indian postage stamps had progressively improved in the last few years, and he urged the Government to give sufficient advance publicity to new issues.

New postage stamps are to be issued this month in honour of Mr. B. C. Pal, Children's Day and Mr. J. C. Bose.

Border Stir

Continued From Page 1

to Bombay State of certain predominantly Marathi - speaking areas now lying in Mysore State including Belgaum, Karwar, Nipani and Khanapur towns and a part of Bidar District.

The memorandum claimed that the majority of the people in those areas desired to be transferred to Bombay State.

The volunteers also told the Collector that they would undergo any hardship till they achieved their demand.

The Collector explained to them that their demand related to a matter of policy which had to be jointly settled by the Mysore, Bombay and Union Governments.

He was not in a position to concede the demand.

He would however forward their memorandum to the Mysore Government.

He warned the volunteers against hindering him in his work.

The volunteers, who, in their memorandum, had called on Government employees to desist from work refused to vacate the premises and squatted there.

At they showed no sign of moving despite the Collector's warning, they were taken into police custody and removed to jail.

The Belgaum District Congress Committee which met here today said in a resolution that the question of the disposition of Belgaum had been thoroughly discussed by the States Reorganisation Commission and had been approved by Parliament.

Textile Board's Report

Continued From Page 1

mittee for enabling closed mills to reopen and stressed the need or replacing outmoded and obsolete machinery and proper balancing of uneconomic units. (The measures recommended by the committee included scrapping of mills, which had obsolete machinery and issue of new licences for starting new mills in the same localities, financial assistance to mills in difficulties, and investigation and action to ensure proper management of mills, which suffered from mismanagement).

The Government has also accepted the suggestion of the committee that for rationalisation, the approach on the lines accepted by the fifteenth session of the Indian Labour Conference would be proper and helpful, "although the committee have pointed out that this process may not be quick enough for some centres where the margin of excess labour is large."

In regard to the installation of automatic looms, the resolution said that Government agreed entirely with the committee's view that a psychological climate should be created within the country for this and hoped that "with the co-operation of all concerned, it should be possible to evolve a simple procedure for such replacement on a phased programme in an accelerated manner."

The resolution noted the point to which attention had been drawn by the committee, namely, that India's exports would continue to fall steeply unless cloth produced on automatic looms was exported in view of the definite preference in the markets abroad for flawless cloth.

On the question of management of textile mills, the resolution expressed "concern" at the fact that the various committees set up to inquire into the conditions of the industry should have noticed in an appreciable number of cases that the management had contributed in a large measure to the steady deterioration of certain units, leading often to their closure."

Government hoped that the managements would take note of these observations so that the need for intervention by them was avoided.

In regard to the installation of automatic looms, the resolution said that Government agreed entirely with the committee's view that a proper psychological climate should be created within the country for this, and hoped that "with the co-operation of all concerned, it should be possible to evolve a simple procedure for such replacement on a phased programme in an accelerated manner."

The resolution noted the point to which attention had been drawn by the committee namely that India's exports would continue to fall steeply unless cloth produced on automatic looms was exported in view of the definite preference in the markets abroad for flawless cloth.

DETERIORATION

On the question of management of textile mills, the resolution expressed "concern" at the fact that the various committees set up to enquire into the conditions of the industry should have "noticed in an appreciable number of cases that the management had contributed in a large measure to the steady deterioration of certain units, leading often to their closure."

Government hoped that managements would take note of these observations so that the need for intervention by them could be avoided, the resolution said

Government having accepted the various suggestions of the committee in regard to the replacement of old and outmoded machinery, regular surveys, proper and timely advice and relief, financial assistance from the various agencies, the resolution said, it should be possible for even the closed mills if they were properly managed to restart working.

The steps proposed to be taken should also help the mills to avoid closure in future.

A Corporation on the lines recommended if set up, would have to concern itself mainly with the management of only such units as had been found incapable of being run economically, the resolution pointed out.

STATE AID

"The intention of Government clearly is to assist the various mills that may be in difficulties and thus to help to stabilise their position.

"Attention will, therefore, have to be concentrated on this aspect of Government's policy rather than on the creation of a Corporation for taking over such units, which may tend to create the impression that if things do not go well, there is a Corporation to fall back upon, the resolution said.

If there were any cases where intervention was called for, the resolution added, it should be possible for Government to take adequate action under the Industries (development and regulation) Act.

STOCKS

The resolution also emphasised the need for the trade to help free movement of stocks by increasing their holdings which had shrunk considerably and relieve to some extent the pressure on the mills by way of accumulations.

Government proposed to request the banking industry to extend liberal credit facilities to the trade to enable them to increase their holdings to the normal levels, it said.

In regard to the observations made by the committee on the levy of Sales Tax on yarn and other materials by the State Governments after the replacement of State's Sales Tax on cloth by the Central Excise levy, as also other levies by the States, the resolution said that Government did not considered that the discretion of State Governments in the matter should be fettered.

The resolution said that Government proposed to entrust to the Textile Commissioner the work of obtaining correlated statistical information about stocks and prices from the production to the consumers' end.

The resolution said that the Cotton Textile Consultative Board, already set up, would provide a forum for consultation with the industry from time to time.—PTI.

HIGH COURT

MEMORIAL STAMBH ISSUE RAISED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. JUSTICE K. K. DESAI, at the Bombay High Court, today, admitted a petition filed by Mr. Pranlal H. Vora, a municipal councillor, seeking a writ to quash a resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay on October 29 last authorising the Municipal Commissioner to accept the offer of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti (Hutatma Smarak Committee) of a memorial stambh for being erected at the Flora Fountain Traffic Island.

The memorial, it was stated, was to perpetuate the memory of those people who laid down their lives in the cause of the movement for the establishment of Samyukta Maharashtra.

The petitioner stated that the acceptance of the Samiti's offer and the resolution accepting the offer were ultra vires, as it was beyond the scope and ambit of the powers of the Corporation under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.

According to the Act, the municipal funds and property should be used only for the purposes of the Act, and by passing the resolution and giving effect to it, the rights of the petitioner, who is a tax-payer and councillor, had been injured.

He therefore sought a writ to quash the resolution, and for an interim injunction pending the disposal of the petition.

The respondents are: the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Mayor, who gave a ruling that the resolution was in order.

His Lordship admitted the petition and issued a rule returnable on December 1.

His Lordship also issued an ad interim injunction, and the question of interim injunction will be heard of November 7.

Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. R. M. Kantawala instructed by Ambubhai and Diwanji appeared for the petitioner.

'AAKHRI DAO': COMEDY OF ERRORS

Superb Direction Builds The Show

SHEKHAR'S 'Aakhri Dao,' released last Friday at the Novelty and other theatres in the city, is a fairly enjoyable comedy and the credit for it goes to Mahesh Kaul, whose splendid direction redeems a very long and unconvincing story.

A Chronicle Review

Based on the story-idea by C. J. Pavri, the writer Dev Krishen, has successfully developed it into comedy of errors which drags on unnecessarily to bore the audience.

The moral of the story is that in love and romance Romeo can even lie!

Raju, the hero of the story, splashes mud all over Sheela's clothes, and as it often happens in film-stories, both fall in love.

Sheela mistakes Raju, the motor-mechanic, to be a rich man, who with the help of his friend Johnny Walker, carries on his romance, until the truth is, revealed and everything ends well. Raju and Sheela marry.

Mahesh Kaul has handled this subject very efficiently. His pace has made the film fairly enjoyable and some of the situations are so superbly built, so as to effortlessly delight any audience.

But comedy should be generally short, then, only it can be sweet. Here the length (nearly 16,000 feet) makes the film boring.

Shekhar has made a sincere attempt to make his role interesting but actually Johnny Walker steals the show. Nutan has nothing much to do. She is very well photographed. Shubha Khote is impressive in the role of the 'Dhoban.' Jeevan, Nazir Hussain, Kamal Kapoor, Shammi, Badri Prasad, Lila Mishra and Minoo Mumtaz are competent in their small roles.

Majrooh's lyrics and Madan Mohan's music is of the usual standard.

Production values are consistently good, especially photography, which is imaginative and soothing to the eyes.

SHEKHAR'S "AAKHRI DAO" IS A COMEDY OF ERRORS, UNFORTUNATELY IT HAS TOO MUCH LENGTH BUT THE REVIEWER FEELS THAT REVIEW SHOULD BE SHORT OTHERWISE IT WILL MEET THE SAME FATE!

— M.V.P.

Nutan in "AAKHRI DAO"

FORTH COMING FILMS

"KALA PANI"

NAVKETAN'S and producer Dev Anand's most ambitious picture "KALA PANI" is now complete. The shooting was completed this week and the picture is now receiving finishing touches. It is scheduled for release in the last week of November at a leading picture house through Black and White Movie Distributors.

Directed by Raj Khosla from a screenplay by G. R. Kamath, "KALA PANI" is the story of a youth in search of justice and is packed with tense drama and human emotions.

"KHOTA PAISA"

SADIQ Productions' roaring romantic comedy "KHOTA PAISA" is now booked as next change at Super, through Black and White Movie Distributors.

"ADALAT"

KWATRA Films' "Adalat" was censored last week and is booked as next attraction at Liberty through Chitrabharati.

Produced by Mrs. Malika Kwatra and N. S. Kwatra and directed by Kalidas from his own story with screenplay dialogue and lyrics by Rajinder Krishan, "Adalat" stars Nargis in the main role.

The cast also includes Pran, Achala Sachdev, Jawahar Kaul, Roopmala, Murad, Protimadevi, Chand Burque, Paroo Kamal and Yakub. Music by Madan Mohan adores the film.

'PHIR SUBAH HOGI'

RAMESH Saigal's latest directorial vehicle "Phir Subaha Hogi" produced under the banner of Parijat Pictures, starring Raj Kapoor, with Mala Sinha, Mubarak, Nana Palsikar, Jagdish Sethi, Kamal Kapoor and Rehman in supporting cast is booked for release during Diwali holidays, at Imperial, Palace, Surya, Lotus and other theatres. Sahir Ludhianvi's lyrics and Khayyam's music are reported to be additional highlights of this great picture adopted from Dostoevsky's world famous classic "Crime and Punishment."

Music director Madan Mohan

Film Profile

Madan Mohan

The yen which first brought Madan Mohan to movieland was his desire to become a movie star, and that's the yen which probably makes him stick it out as one of the most important music-directors we have on the film firmament today. That's how Madan is built — short, stocky and determined, determined to be the best in whatever he undertakes.

Like every young aspirant to a film career, Madan's early life story is studded with hardships and struggle. His father, the eminent Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall of Filmistan, was not happy with his son's choice of a film career, so Madan left home in order to prove his worth. Those were days of starvation, but he cheerfully went through them all, never once going back home defeated. "I was determined never to return home and meet the family until I had made a success of myself."

Success soon followed, as it usually does, in the case of true merit. Madan's first assignment in "Ankhen" was a runaway success.

In "Ankhen" there was a hit song which is remembered and sung even today—"preet laga ke" sung by Mukesh. In Madan's next assignment, "Madhosh" too, there was another hit song which is remembered even today—"meri yaad men tum ne ansoo bahana."

About the composition of songs Madan says, "the hit song of "Ashiana" — "main pagal mera man pagal," took one month to compose. On the other hand, that hit song from "Bhai Bhai"—"kadar jane na" was composed within a matter of five minutes. You see," explained Madan, "There is no hard and fast rule for a hit."

By now, Madan has well adjusted himself to the trials and tribulations of the music director's life. "It's no bed of roses," he says, "despite the rosy appearance it seems to give. One has to be on one's toes all the time." There are so many deep-rooted influences always working, consciously and unconsciously, against the Indian film music of our time, that every music director seems to be engaged not only in his personal work, but in rooting out and eradicating this prejudice against film music.

Lyricist Dead

NOTED Sindhi lyricist Pararam Zia who wrote lyrics for "Abana" "Rai Diach", "Insaf Kithe Aa" and "Mamta," expired last Tuesday at 11 p.m. at Ulhasnagar, Kalyan due to sudden heart failure. Late Mr. Zia also wrote lyrics for three Hindi pictures "Jalte Deep," "Ghamand" and "Diwali Ki Raat. He was 45 years at the time of death.

Round the Studios

MR. Dhirubhai Desai has started in right earnest, the shooting of Sharad Productions social "Maa Ke Ansoo, a heart throbbing drama—about the greatness of maternal love.

Veteran players of the screen like Kamini Kaushal, Jawahar Kaul, Lalita Powar, Niranjan Sharma, Agha, Ansari and the new star, Chetan Kumar, who has made his screen debute in Harischandra, interpret important roles.

Lyrics are by Mehdi Ali which has been set to fine liting tunes by Sardar Mallik.

★

IT is possible. And it actually happens in K. Amarnath Productions' latest offering, "Kal Hamara Hai", now nearing completion in Bombay under writer-director S. K. Prabhakar.

The cast of this film is a strong and talented one, with Madhubala, Bharat Bhushan, Leela Chitnis, Jayant, Deepak, Jagde and others enacting the various roles. But the interesting fact is that, these performers apart, a nation itself may be presumed to be in the cast of this topical drama of the India of today and tomorrow.

That nation, as may well be imagined, is India, and the characters appearing in the film include all those who, in this country and this age, are common features in our nation's life and work.

★

DURING the Folk-dance Festival held recently at Delhi, the "Tipani" Folk-dance of Chorward in Saurashtra secured topping honours and won the President's Award. This Dance was also recently staged at Rang Bhawan, Bombay, and won high acclaim.

Director Vijay Bhatt would be utilising this popular dance for his pastoral musical "Gunj Oothi Shehnai" which is in active production at Prakash Studios.

★

INTOXICATED by wine, and wild triumph of his villainous victory over the poor school master, Ulhas comes to his house and completely unaware sets fire to it. The high flames which gutted the entire building brings him to his senses —but it is too late. The whole studio was resounding with his helpless shreaks and pathetic moans. This most thrilling and realistic scene was shot for Padmini Pictures' "School Master," which is making fast progress in ALS Productions Bharani Studios.

Besides Ulhas, the other artistes who participated in this trip of shooting are B. R. Panthalu, Kamini Kadam, Jawahar Kaul and Radhakishan. B. R. Panthalu besides portraying the title role, is also directing this Hindi "School Master". Santoshi writes the dialogues and Pradeep's songs are tuned by maestro Vasant Desai.

★

OF "THE BOLSHOI BALLET" it can be said that here is a production truly unique in films history.

There have been films of ballet before, films even of the Bolshoi, but never one that so magically recaptures the excitement of an actual performance, that at its climax has one instinctively rising to one's feet in acclamation—as did the audiences that thronged the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, when the Bolshoi made their London debut in 1956.

In one important aspect, the film offers a performance such as the theatre public rarely sees, for it includes not only the full-length ballet, "Giselle", and the "Dance of the Tartars", the highlight from the four-act "Fountain of Bakhchisaral", but also five generous items from the Bolshoi repertoire not seen in London. This, too, is a performance at which the incomparable Ulanova dances every night—in two of her greatest creations, "Giselle" and "The Dying Swan."

Already the film has been honoured on two occasions—by the presence of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent at a gala performance at the Royal Festival Hall, and by its selection for showing at the 1957 Edinburgh Festival.

It is now destined to win new honours on its eagerly awaited engagements throughout the world.

★

THOSE who came to witness a recording session of Goel's "Nai Rahen" had a great surprise in store for them, when they saw a duet being recorded with only one singer present.

It was a duet between Lata and Mohammad Rafi. To avail themselves of the three-track recording facilities of Mehboob Studios, and an earlier date for singer Rafi, the producer and the music director of the film had recorded Rafi's voice separately, and this was synchronised with orchestra and Lata's voice later.

Willie Perkins in the "Diary of Anne Frank"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF

The Sunday Chronicle

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
One year	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 13 0 0
Six Months	Rs. 5 8 0	Rs. 5 8 0	Rs. 7 0 0
Three Months	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 12 0

If you have any difficulty in getting your copy of "The Sunday Chronicle" or its allied publications send a postcard to the Circulation Manager, Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.

SINGLE COPY ANNAS 3 (NAYE PAISE 19)
Postage Extra.

Telegrams: CHRONICLE. Telephone: 255531

ACCENT HUMAN TOUCH

IT has always been held that one of the essential pre-conditions for the successful implementation of the Second Plan is the degree of efficiency with which the administrative machinery in this country is galvanised and geared to meet the new requirements of democratic planning.

But from the references made by Prime Minister Nehru at the fourth annual meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government, it seems clear that the scope for readjustments in outlook and for conscious exercise of responsibility continues to be large.

What is most depressing is his regretful admission that the tendency to shirk responsibility among administrators is assuming "dangerous proportions," and this tendency should be corrected without delay before it hardens or creates further complications.

*

THE first need is certainly to examine scientifically and dispassionately why such a tendency is assuming dangerous proportions, because then only remedies can be devised and applied to purge the administrative system of the different ills.

It has to be ascertained, for instance, whether the development referred to by the Prime Minister is a recent one and the result of a general inhibition to take any initiative after the deplorable episode and the consequences of the Mundhra affair.

It may also have to be examined whether the developing tendency is due to earlier neglect or indifference in recognising the symptoms of what is described as "incipient bureausis" with all its meaningless verbiage and jargon, illusions of indispensibility and delusions of grandeur and the failure to check in time the growth of this occupational malady.

*

FROM the references made by Mr. Nehru it might appear that the problem has to be tackled at the very roots, since the manifestations of the disease he describes have much that is common with the afflictions to which bureaucracy all over the world is prone.

The faults most frequently enumerated against bureaucracy are isolation from the rest of the community, inaccessibility, excessive devotion to files and the faulty handling of the general public.

Mr. Nehru says that official files, containing long notes and references, continue to circulate endlessly in secretariat and hints at the hiatus that persists between officials and the people.

*

HE has minced no words about harmful administrative delays which, apart from resulting in waste of national time and effort, have the risk of encouraging corruption, and few people will deny that this aspect of administrative reform deserves a high priority of attention.

Mr. Nehru's suggestion that all officers at the Centre and in the States should work shoulder with the village folk for at least one week in a year has to be understood and appreciated in its proper spirit, and not merely technically for the sake of formal or perfunctory compliance with a routine.

For it means that the warmth of flesh and blood, the spaciousness of ideas and ideals that move humanity do not become the cold, nice and narrow calculations of the logarithmic table, since such an attitude is wholly antagonistic to the concept of democratic planning and injurious to its effective implementation.

French Paratroopers Put Algerians To Inhuman Torture

By Shibdas Banerji

I AM a journalist by profession. A journalist by code of his profession is supposed to be writing and reporting devoid of emotions.

And yet this is a piece of writing which ought to be surcharged with not only emotions but tears of blood.

The subject which I am presently to touch chased me from country to country in the Middle East.

It is a story which Mendes-France, a former Premier of France, said it had made him restless in his sleep.

Pablo Picasso, the world-famous artist now living in Paris, could not but shed tears having read the story.

Manchester Guardian described it as "impossible to read without feelings of shame and horror".

In Custody

The story is written in a diary form by the editor of **Alger Republican**, Henry Alleg.

The daily is now under suspension. It was the only paper in Algeria which had opened its columns to all shades of opinions.

Henry Alleg is now in a civil prison in Algiers from where he has smuggled out his diary.

The **Alger Republican** was banned by the French Administration in Algeria in September, 1955.

In November, 1956, the government issued an order of arrest against all the contributors of the daily. It was then that Henri Alleg went underground along with other contributors.

The French paratroopers arrested Henry Alleg on June 12, 1957.

It was since then that strange stories were circulating in France of Alleg's "dissappearance", "kidnapping" and "sudden death".

Then after a tremendous Press campaign he was produced before a magistrate in Algiers, and he is awaiting his trial.

Book Banned

Henry Alleg's diary, smuggled out, has now been published by a reputed firm of publishers in Paris.

Within two weeks of its publication 60,000 copies were sold out.

Two weeks after the publication of the diary, which the publishers called **La Question**, Jean-Paul Sartre, France's greatest living writer, wrote a review of the book in mass-circulation paper, La Express.

This issue was confiscated on its arrival in Algeria and in the third week when the book in question had its second print, it was banned by the French Government.

THIS WAS AN UNIQUE EVENT IN FRANCE FOR NO BOOK HAD YET BEEN BANNED ON POLITICAL GROUNDS IN FRANCE FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

Clandestine copies of "La Question" are now selling all over France.

Translated versions of the book are now circulating all over Europe.

La Question, written by editor Henry Alleg, reveals not only the story of the French "torture chamber" in Algeria where thousands of Algerians and their friends are tortured by dehumanised French paratroopers, but also reveals the mind of the French government as regards the Algerian question.

On the first day of Alleg's arrest in the Algerian capital the paratroopers took him to the torture-chamber and they asked him to reveal the names of persons who had sheltered him.

On Alleg's refusal to betray friends he was stripped of his clothes, beaten blue and then again asked to betray his friends.

Here begins Henry Alleg's diary, the story of the French Administration's torture-house.

Tied on a wooden plank, shivering in cold, he suddenly felt the first electric charge though his body

Torture

He writes in his diary:

"A flash of lightning exploded next in my ear and I felt my heart racing in my breast I struggled, screaming, and stiffened myself until the straps cut into my flesh. All the while shocks controlled by Ch—magnato in hand, followed each other without cease To the same rhythm, Cha—repeated a single question, hammering out the syllables: Where have you been hiding?"

Henry Alleg gives the names of persons with their official designations who tortured him.

Cha—and other first words in the book are the real names which have been supplied to the magistrate now trying him.

Even after the first electric shock when Alleg did not give in he suddenly felt as if a savage beast had torn the flesh out of his body.

"Still smiling above me", he writes in his diary. "Ja — had attached the pincer to my penis. The shocks going through me were so strong that the straps holding me to the board came lose. They stopped to tie them again and we continued."

Four Days

The paratroopers had thrown cold water over Henry Alleg in order to increase the intensity of the electric current passing through him.

While all round him the paratroopers were joking and drinking cold bear Alleg was left shivering naked.

Lying on the plank under shock Alleg heard them shouting to him "You are going to talk! Every body talks here. We fought the war in Indo-China. This is Gestapo here! You know the Gestapo!"

Didn't he? Don't we?

The prisonmen who flattered themselves to be Gestapo did not stop here.

THE TORTURE WENT ON FOR FOUR DAYS, DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS HE WAS GIVEN NOTHING TO EAT, NO WATER TO DRINK, NO BED TO SLEEP HE WAS KEPT HIS HANDS TWISTED ON THE BACK, CUFFED.

As Alleg was taken along the corridor of the torture-house he saw a naked Algerian being lifted up amid kicks and pushed out into the corridor down below on the ground floor.

He heard nothing but loud cries, agonies, and noises of beating everywhere

In Kitchen

Alleg then writes:

"They pushed me into the kitchen and there they made me lie down on the stove and sink.

"Lo — wound a wet rag around my ankles, which he then tied lightly with rope. They altogether, lifted me up in order to hang me head downward from the iron bar of the shelf above the sink My fingers touched the ground

"They amused themselves for a while, swinging me from one to the other like a sack of sand.

"I could see Lo—, who slowly lit a paper-torch at the level of my eyes. He stood up and all of a sudden I felt the flame on my penis. I straightened myself with such a violent jerk that I bumped Lo—. He scorched me again and again, once, twice, then he started to burn me on the nipple of my breast."

Thus the agony of Alleg went on.

In between transfers from the plank to the "sleeping-cell" his eyes met naked Algerians being carried in the corridors—their cries unbearable he often cried himself.

Then one day a paratrooper came to Alleg and said to him. "Listen, where can it get you all this? If you won't say anything, we'll take your wife. Do you think she will stand it?"

The paratrooper was not joking. They were also torturing women in the next room.

One day a major of the paratroopers came and told Alleg quietly, "You are a journalist? Then you should understand we want to be informed."

Wave Of Joy

A paratrooper came and told him. "Do you think your children are safe just because they are in France? We'll bring them here whenever we want.

.."later I learnt that day that they had even tortured Madame Touri (the wife of a well-known Radio Algiers actor) in front of her husband, in order to make him talk," writes Alger.

"Where did you spend the night before your arrest?" ... "Where did you spend the night before your arrest?..." "Where did you spend the night before your arrest?"... were continually being dimmed into Alleg's ear.

"AND I FELT," HE WRITES, "A SUDDEN WAVE OF JOY AT THE THOUGHT THAT THESE BRUTES HAD NOT YET CONQUERED ME.'

"The door opened for a moment, letting a ray of light. I saw his silhou he was young and well dressed, he had handcuffs on his wrists. He came forward, groping in the darkness and sat next to me ..

"Lie down brother" said the Arab.

"I decided to say to him, I am Alleg, formerly editor of the Alger Republican. Tell them outside, if you can, that I died here."

But soon Alleg had to write. "While burning the nipples the paratrooper said, "You are finished! Finished! Do you hear me? Can you talk? I'll make you shift! You'd like me to kill you right away. Wouldn't you ... we are going to let you die of thirst."

It was no idle boast. They let him ... The electric current dehydrated his tongue, his lips, his throat, which were as rough as wood. "I must have known the torture by electricity induced an insupportable thirst ...

"The paratrooper had given up his matches, and in his hand he held a glass and a zinc jug."

Alleg heard the paratrooper say to him, "It is two days since you've had anything to drink. Another four days before you will die of thirst. Four days can be a long time! You'll want to lick up your piss."

Then the paratrooper poured a stream of water into the glass in front of Alleg's eyes and whispered into his ear. "Talk and you can drink ....talk and you can drink."

Alleg did not talk.

LA QUESTION is a terrible book to read. It requires a man of very strong nerve to stand it. It is a ghastly book.

I can only write what an ordinary man can stand and no more

New Move

One day the aid-de-camp of General M— came to Alleg and said to him, "It grieves me to see you as this. You are only thirty-six years old. That's young to die."

The general's aid gave Alleg a smooth dose of plain talk. But the tortured editor did not talk

The threat of his wife being brought before him and tortured did not let him betray his friends

And suddenly as the journalist was being taken along the corridor he heard terrible screams, very near to him, screams of a woman "and I thought I recognised the voice of Gilberte (his wife)."

But no It was not.

They tried all kinds of tortures on Alleg.

Nothing was too inhuman to the paratroopers, nothing was kept untried and Alleg writes in the final chapter of his book.

"My account is finished. Never have I written anything with so much difficulty ..., I have written these lines four months after having left the paratroopers, in cell number 72 of the civil prison of Algiers."

Old Memories

This is the kind of government France has in Algeria. Even French men do not know what is happening in Algeria in their name.

Reviewing the book Jean-Paul Sartre writes, "Old memories awaken; fifteen years ago the best members of the Resistance feared the suffering less than the possibility of giving way under torture.

"THOSE WHO WERE SILENT SAVED THE LIVES OF ALL, THOSE WHO TALKED COULD NOT BE BLAMED EVEN BY THOSE WHO DID NOT GIVE WAY. BUT THE MAN WHO TALKS BECOMES ONE WITH HIS EXECUTIONER.'

It is a terrible feeling of humiliation under which I have written this article.

France that is known as a "cultured" country, as a country of art and freedom—where. I have been thinking. is that France?

It is in Henri Alleg that France lives, the France that we love to admire. No, France is not dead.

It shall live as long as men like Henri Alleg live to tell us the degradation of France, her own humiliation.

"No, I don't play the trumpet, but when I get to this part of my act who's going to care?"

Women Are Good Security Risks

WELINGTON.

GOOD human relations are essential in dealing with women employees, said a bulletin issued by the New Zealand Health Department.

It gave the results of several surveys on both the capabilities of women and the psychological factors connected with their employment.

The surveys showed that women excel in loyalty if given loyalty in return; retentive memory and ability to perform repetitive tasks; manual dexterity; colour perception

They are good security risks; prefer sedentary work; and respect authority.

But women are not as strong as men, have more frequent though shorter absences; and there is a greater turnover of staff among them.

From their work women want in order: Credit for work, promotion on merit, interesting work, salary increases, pleasant working conditions, job security and advice on personal problems.

The surveys, which provided contradictory results on mechanical ability, temperament and ease of supervision, gave the following pointers on how women should be handled as employees:

Don't tell a woman she's illogical.

Praise women more than men.

Don't correct them too harshly.

Don't yield to their tears.

Be careful to appear impartial.

Remember that women take things personally.

Churchill Launches Garbo Comeback

PARIS,

IT'S happened at last. Greta Garbo, at 52, is thinking about a return to the silver screen.

And the man who is mostly responsible is none other than the irrepressible Sir Winston Churchill.

It all started when Greek millionaire Aristotle Onassis threw a luncheon party on his yacht, the "Christina," in Monte Carlo harbour. Churchill and Garbo were his guests of honour.

Winnie, it seems, was tickled pink to meet the mystery woman. He told her with polished bluntness that it really was a sin to hide so much talent from the world.

Garbo was thrilled by the meeting and interested in what Churchill had to say—and so was Onassis.

Now, we are told, after further consultations, Onassis is ready with a very large wad of cash to back a comeback for Garbo, and Garbo is ready to say "Yes."

They've even got around to respect for the old bulldog's temper.

And one thing he meant to avoid at all costs in their talks was the tender subject of Cyp discussing a possible story, one in which Garbo would star as a nun.

Touchy Point

Onassis, by the way, has long been an admirer of Sir Winston but he has a healthy rus on which Sir Winston holds rather strong views.

But Sir Winston's opening words, at their first dinner together, were: "Mr. Onassis—pray tell me your opinions on Cyprus."

Onassis began to speak of how Britain was the mother of Greece and how Greece was the mother of Cyprus How difficult it was to be a parent in this disintegrating world he said

The soup had been removed cold, the fish had been waved aside by the time he finished.

"My dear Mr. Onassis," beamed Sir Winston at the end. "Let me congratulate you. You have made the most brilliant and moving defence I have ever heard—of an absolutely indefensible cause."

Casino King

Gloomiest man in France is casino king Francois Andre.

Takings at his plush Deauville casino are down 50 per cent from last year.

His even plusher outfit at Cannes is still worse off—60 per cent down.

ANDRE BLAMES THE POLITICIANS FOR HIS LOSSES AND SAYS THE POLITICAL UPHEAL IN FRANCE HAS KEPT MANY AMERICANS AWAY AND HAS MADE THE FRENCH MORE CAUTIOUS IN SPENDING THEIR MONEY.

*

Playboy Porfiro Rubirosa's appointment as the Dominican Republic's Ambassador in Cuba has brought a windfall to Paris fashion houses.

Madame Rubirosa, former actress Odile Robin, has been deluging them with orders ever since the news was announced.

She will itake a wardrobe of 42 new dresses with her to Havana

In The Park

Any morning in the deserted Bois de Boulogne a tall, dark man can be seen performing acrobatic feats on a fast-traveling American motorcycle

The man, seemingly endangering his life in this careless manner, is not a professional daredevil rider keeping in form, but one who is rated on the matrimonial stock exchange as near the top of the list of eligible bachelors.

He is 40-year-old Count Francisco "Baby" Pignatari, the enormously rich Brazilian manufacturer and well-known squire of lovely ladies.

Noisemaker

Lord Foley, 35-year-old English piano-player ("My boy will be the greatest pianist in the world," says his devoted momma) has been staying at Monte Carlo.

He hasn't been playing for money but one day he did sit down idly at the keyboard at The Point—a rendezvous for the rich and famous holiday-makers, equipped with a bar, overlooking the bay

He did not play for long. A waiter, apologetically, asked him to stop. "I am sorry, but you are disturbing the other guests, my lord," he explained.

Just wait till momma hears that!

Good Bet

Once a year it comes round, as regularly as the swallows: The solemn announcement by octogenerian Somerset Maugham, that he's written his last word.

Said he last week: "I've completed my final book, a collection of essays. I'm just waiting for the proofs to correct and then I'm finished as a writer. And I will be tremendously relieved, completely free."

And we'll bet even money that the youthful 84-yer-old will be saying much the same thing this time next year.

Wedding Bells

Elopement of the month: Between wealthy young painter Bernard Buffet and Cannabel Schwob de Lure, closest buddy of novelist Francoise Sagan.

Their flight into matrimony took the artistic and social world by surprise, and considerably upset Mlle. Sagan, who has quit her St. Tropez hideout and departed to Paris in a huff (convertible huff, of course).

Our Paris Diary

WHERE BRIDES ARE SCARCE COMMODITY

HAIFA,

A RATIO of four prospective bridegrooms seeking the hand of every marriageable maiden is causing great anxiety to the elders of the small Circassian community in Israel.

Progressively more boys than girls have been born to Circassian women in the past twenty years.

And the Circassians marry only Circassian girls.

Elders now fear a revival of the ancient Circassian custom, dating back to the time when these people lived among the Caucasus mountains, which are the cradle of their race,- by which no maiden was given in marriage unless the bridegroom first kidnapped his beloved and kept her in hiding for at least one day and night as a token of his manhood, courage and cunning.

Present-day kidnappings, however, the elders complain, take place more for the purpose of securing a wife than for the honour of ancient traditions.

BIG PRICE

For generations, the black-haired blue-eyed Circassian girls with their cream complexion, delicate features and perfectly moulded figures were the by-word of feminine beauty in the whole region.

CIRCASSIAN SLAVES FETCHED THE HIGHEST PRICES IN THE OLD DAYS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. AS THEY ARE STILL REPORTED TO DO IN THE HAREMS OF THE PRESENT DAY PRINCES OF ARABIA.

To this day, Circassian girls, even young toddlers, are kept out of sight of any stranger who happens to stray into one of their villages.

The community in Israel is small, consisting of only 2,000 men, women and children.

They settled in two villages in Galilee nearly eighty years ago when the Muslim population, fierce mountain people, fled from the Caucasus after its occupation by Russia and were settled in various districts of the then Ottoman Empire by the Sultan.

"One lump—or two?"

Though Muslim by religion, the Circassians have kept apart from the local Muslim population in the countries of their adoption.

TWO PROPOSALS

Now, the elders have hit upon a solution. They have submitted two proposals to Mr. David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel.

Abdul Aziz Shugan, leader of Kafr Kamal village, proposed that Circassian youth become subject to compulsory military service, like the country's Jewish and Druze youth.

In Israel, Arab youth is exempted from this service and the exemption had hitherto applied to Circassians as well.

The proposal, coming as an indirect declaration of loyalty, reminded Mr. Ben Gurion of the Circassian community's participation at the side of the Jewish forces during Israel's War of Independence.

As was to be expected, the Prime Minister formally announced acceptance of this proposal.

That led to the other point.

NEXT PROBLEM

The elders mentioned hesitantly the problem of the lack of brides.

Puzzled Israeli officials declared all the goodwill in the world, but how, they asked, could they produce fair maidens for the love-lorn swains of Kafr Kama.

The Circassian leaders caressed their long moustaches and had their answer ready: "Please allow our young men to go to Turkey where they could woo maidens of our kin in that country.

"THOSE WHO WIN THE HEARTS OF THEIR CHOSEN GIRLS AND THE CONSENT OF THEIR PARENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO BRING THEIR BRIDES INTO ISRAEL AND THE FUTURE OF THE COMMUNITY WILL BE SAVED."

This arrangements involves a little matter of international finance because permits for the payment of the dowry to parents in Turkey would mean the transfer of currency from one country to another.

But the replies given by officials seemed encouraging.

Village elders and the young generation of Circassian men are now looking forward to future betrothals in Turkey.

'MOSCOW MOLLY' PLAYS TRICK

Chronicle Correspondent

BERLIN.

SOVIET RUSSIA IS FEEDING RADIO PROPAGANDA TO AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY REMINISCENT OF THE NAZI "AXIS SALLY" WARTIME BROADCASTS OF SWEET MUSIC AND SWEET TALK.

"Moscow Molly," as GI's call the Soviet programme, broadcasts on the same frequency as the Armed Forces Network (AFN), the GI Radio in Germany.

AFN's transmissions halt at 1 a.m., and "Moscow Molly" at once slides onto the vacated AFN frequency. It is not until 6 a.m. that the U.S. station takes over again.

The Soviets cleverly duplicate the AFN format, using announcers speaking flawless American English.

ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID THE SOVIET ANNOUNCERS OBVIOUSLY HAD BEEN RECRUITED FROM RENEGADE U.S. COMMUNISTS.

"Moscow Molly" plays the latest American hit tunes, interspersed with disc jockey chatter and Communist-slanted news. Many GI's think they are still listening to AFN.

As with the Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose wartime broadcasts, "Moscow Molly" makes such good listening that most GI's stay tuned in.

Army authorities said the "Moscow Molly" mischief extends greatly beyond the propagandising of GI's. AFN has a tremendous European listening audience. It extends from Spain to Scandinavia and is estimated at approximately 31,000,000 persons.

The station's popularity is based on its acceptance by Europeans as a "real American station." AFN's popular music is the big drawing card, but many Europeans also listen to the GI network because they like to hear "Americans talking to Americans."

Nowadays AFN's European fans, listening to the station's frequency after 1 a.m., wonder what's coming off.

"MOSCOW MOLLY" MAKES IT SOUND AS IF THE G.I.'S WERE REBELLING AGAINST THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

A NIGHT OF TERROR IN ALLIGATOR CREEK

NOT many fellows go around looking for trouble. But, sometimes, no matter how careful a man is, he'll barge smack-dab into a bad fix and not realise what he's done till it's too late.

That's what my friend, Lem Carter, and I did one spring afternoon down in Louisiana on Lake Caddo.

And it's a sure thing we weren't aiming to meet up with any grief that day.

It all started out simple as could be. We'd pulled up alongside the road to rest a while and look out over the lake.

It was beautiful country—fisherman's country—and we just sat there enjoying ourselves.

"Boy! That's what I call bass water," Lem said fervently. "I'd give a dollar just to drop a chugger over by them lily pads."

I reminded him that we were supposed to be in Austin, Texas, by midnight, but I might as well have been talking to a cypress stump.

Lem just sat taking in the scene with a bass-fishing gleam in his eyes.

"It wouldn't hurt to wet a plug," he said. 'Won't take over half an hour."

At that exact moment, as if on cue, a sure-enough lunker-bass jumped for something out among those three-foot lily pads.

There was a flash of sunlight on silvery scales, a snap of jaws, then a noise like a floundering alligator as the big bass went under again.

"G-gosh!" Lem whispered, awestruck. "Did you see that?"

Which meant, of course, that the next step was to launch our boat from the trailer, clamp on "Scotty," our 16-h.p. Scott-Atwater, and prime up for a spot of fishing.

Battle On

We eased over where the lunker had jumped and Lem settled a Chugger Spook near the lilies. Nothing happened.

So he tried dropping it beyond the pads, then dragging it by. The Spook made its "chuckle-chuckle" as Lem reeled in his line.

As the plug danced past the lily pads the water boiled and Lem's rod-tip bent like a wind-whipped willow branch. Up in the air, with a flash of silver, rose the lunker.

Then, as suddenly as he had appeared, the black dropped from sight and the battle was on. Minutes later we had the bass netted and strung.

Let me say right here that Caddo is a most unusual lake.

It was created by an earthquake—the same one that made the famous Reelfoot lake in Tennessee—and consists of myriad winding waterways. Most of these channels are choked with the ever-present water hyacinths but here and there others have been cleared for free passage of boats.

We spent the next half hour dropping our plugs here and there in likely spots and stringing up some swell blacks.

During that time we realised our boat was drifting. But we didn't realise how far it was inching into the jumbled jungle of cypress, brush, logs, stumps, snags, lilies and water hyacinths that is Lake Caddo.

It was 5 o'clock when we began to tire, and we figured we'd had enough for one day.

I'D JUST REELED IN A BIG WHITE WHEN THE NOSE OF OUR BOAT BUMPED INTO WHAT LOOKED LIKE A LOG, LYING WATER-SOAKED BESIDE A MUD BANK.

The boat lurched and shivered. Both of us grabbed for a handhold as the prow nosed into the air. Then what we had thought was a log sank from sight in a swirl of muddy water.

"Gator!" Lem cried.

That put a stop to our fishing. We had nine blacks and three white bass on two stringers hung to the sides of our boat, below the water line. Lem shoved off and I started the motor.

Lost In Lake

We slid through the pass then crossed an open space.

Lem pointed left to another gap, smaller than the other, then to another, and so on, and on, and on.

After a while of this I began to feel uneasy. But I didn't say anything when Lem directed me to the right, then hesitated and changed directions.

So we went on for another 10 minutes winding here and there through countless boat-roads, but never getting a glimpse of any dock, or even land, except for the little islets that were dotted all about us, or the dark, ugly shoreline of the soggy, impenetrable swampland.

Finally Lem motioned for me to stop. "We're lost," he announced flatly.

After that we cruised around for a spell, looking for a way out, but there was nothing to see but everlasting mossy cypress lilies and hyacinths.

And then, with not much more sound than a whisper, our motor died.

After a few futile pulls on the cord I screwed off the gasoline tank cap and checked our fuel. The tank was empty!

It had been over half-full when we shoved off, but we had evidently covered more distance than we realised.

Not once, during the whole afternoon, had we seen another boat.

Several times we had heard the distant purr of a motor, but nothing close.

To make matters worse the sun had set, and thunder rumbled in the distance.

Then the wind freshened and

By DEV KLAPP

I figured we were in for one of Louisiana's frequent spring thunderstorms.

Our only hope now was that some boat would pass from which we could borrow gasoline and get directions.

In Storm

Then, all at once, a strong gust of wind banged our boat hard against a stump. "Watch the fish!" I yelled.

Lem shoved away from the stump and raised the string. He looked at me ruefully.

"Smashed!" he said. And they were. Over half of that beautiful string of bass was crushed.

BUT WE HAD NO TIME TO FOOL WITH FISH, FOR JUST THEN THE STORM HIT. BLANKETS OF COLD GRAY RAIN SPLATTERED AGAINST OUR FACES, DRENCHING OUR HAIR AND CLOTHES.

Being lost on a strange lake, sitting in a metal boat in the middle of a southern thunderstorm, is no joke.

It was a slambang storm with all stops pulled out.

The wind roared and howled, kicking up white-caps angrily; lightning flashed with a one-two-three rip and tear of ragged streaks, while thunder crashed and banged all around us.

There was even a faint smell of sulphur in the air, the smell that lightning leaves.

Our boat began shipping water. We dropped the oars and bailed with our hats. It was *dip, bail, dip, bail,* or wallow around in a wet boat.

Fish Gone

Something hit us with a wham that almost jarred the plugs from my tackle box. "Look!" Lem bellowed above the crash of thunder and the howl of wind.

I shot a glance alongside the boat just in time to see a monstrous tail flip the water as a big 'gator sank from sight.

There came another shudder, and our boat spun half around like a cork in an eddy.

I looked down, smack-dab into the pale gullet of a reptile that seemed 10 feet long in the lightning's glare. Big jaws snapped against the boat and I grabbed my hand away as long teeth grated along the boat's metal side

"What's wrong, Lem?" I shouted.

We had the answer in a moment. We were watching a cigar-shaped reptile to our right when something banged hard against the side of the boat, and a bloody piece of fish flipped over the rail into the wet boat bottom.

Overturned

These 'gators weren't after us. They had been attracted by the blood-smell of our string of crushed bass.

However, now that they were here and roused to a hungry mood, I figured they wouldn't stand on technicalities, and we'd lose a hand or leg if we got out in the water and mingled with them.

Our fish were gone, but the blood-smell lingered on the boat's sides.

Monstrous-looking in the weird brilliance of forked lightning, the hungry 'gators kept ramming our boat with their snouts.

And above all this jumble of sights and sounds was the constant roar of heavy wind that tossed our boat here and there and drenched us with bucketsful of rain.

At the peak of the thunderstorm we sighted a small island of grass and scrub cypress toward which our boat seemed drifting.

Three 'gators were following us in circles, and the only way we kept them away was by jabbing and swatting them with our oars when they came too close.

We were within a few yards of the islet when one of the saurians surfaced directly under our boat.

The craft rose in the air with a twisting lurch.

"Watch out!" Lem yelled, and I caught a sight of him plunging free as our boat overturned.

Next moment I was floundering in the water, struggling toward the little spot of muddy land.

I clutched for a low-hanging limb to pull myself out of the water, and almost blacked out when I saw one of the reptiles heading my way with incredible speed.

Up A Tree

I yanked myself out of the water and into the wet tree branches, and sensed, rather than saw, the big 'gator slide by. "Lem!" I panted. "Lem'!'

"Here," Lem answered from nearby.

He was standing still on a mud bank near the edge of the turbulent water.

At his feet, so close that the shovel-shaped jaws all but touched his shoes, lay a large 'gator, evidently one of the three that had circled our boat.

Now and then the alligator would open his jaws slightly and then close them.

I knew Lem couldn't stand rigid as he was all night, so I looked around, hoping to grab inspiration from the air.

A little cypress ball solved my problem. It brushed wetly against my cheeks. And, though it was past the proper season, my stunted tree held quite a few.

"Lem!" I called. "You needn't answer. Just listen. I'm going to try and run this varmint back to water. If he leaves, climb a tree quick!"

I gathered a handful of the little balls and pelted the 'gator with them. He opened his jaws and hissed angrily. I could hear him plainly, for the storm was dying and there was little noise.

Two more hits and the reptile spun about and plomped off the bank into the water.

"He's gone, Lem," I called. "Better find a tree."

Lem laughed. "Come on down, chum. Now that the 'gator is gone there's no use roosting in a tree all night." For a spell there we were letting things get our goat.

The storm clouds scattered, and the night life of the swamp resumed its business.

As soon as the wind died swarms of mosquitoes settled down like a blanket over us. They covered our hands and faces.

Cries and howls echoed here and there across the black water. Owls talked to one another up and down the swamp corridors. Once in a while one would glide past us on silent wings.

There were grunts and squeals and snapping noises. Then would come a moment when everything was still and we would hear the occasional boom of a 'gator snout bumping our overturned boat.

Rescue

The first pale finger of light boosted our spirits. Lem looked at my face in the pale dawn and chuckled.

"Chum, you look like a corpse that's been in the sun too long," he told me.

I could say the same for him. Our skin was swollen so badly from mosquito bites we could hardly see through the slits that were our eyes.

Our fingers felt like overstuffed sausages. They were lumpy and inflamed, so stiff we could hardly move them.

As the sun rose the mosquitoes vanished, or nearly so.

There wasn't a 'gator in sight. Our boat floated some distance offshore.

I saw Lem eyeing it. Soon he stood up stiffly. So did I. "I'll get the boat," Lem said, and began chucking off his clothes.

He dived into the chilling water. In a few minutes he was pushing the boat slowly toward shore.

Then, at last, red-faced and puffing, he shoved it against the bank. I reached down and pulled the craft half ashore. I started to right the boat, but Lem stopped me. "Not yet chum. I got an idea."

He searched around and came up with a twisted cypress stick. He raised the stick and brought it down with a loud boom on the bottom of our boat. The sound rocketed across the lake.

For the next half hour Lem and I spelled each other banging that stick on the boat bottom, raising such a racket that every bird and animal quit the country.

When help came it came quietly.

A CAT-FISHER-MAN, OLD AND GRISLED, GLIDED FROM BEHIND SOME CYPRESS TREES ACROSS THE OPEN WATER. HE RAISED HIS PADDLE AT US AND WE STOPPED OUR DRUMMING.

"What happened?" he asked. He listened while we told him about our night. Then he shook his head. "Mighty foolish to come out without no guide. Folks been here for years don't know the Caddo."

Our rescuer told us he'd go to the nearest camp and send out a motorboat to tow us in

After he left, Lem and I righted the boat, and sat down exhausted to wait. In a short time we heard the roar of a motor and were soon being towed towards our car.

We lost everything in the boat—all our gear, flashlights, rods and tackle boxes—everything but the boat and "Scotty," and both of them would need plenty of overhauling.

There's one thing we learned from this adventure we'll gladly pass on for what it's worth: If you ever get lost in 'gator country, and night's coming on, and you have any fish—whether they are mashed or not— scuttle em, chum, and quick! You might not be as lucky as we were.

COPYRIGHT

DO you want a bullock cart civilisation?

"No", says the city man, "I want an airplane, motor car, railway, atomic reactor civilisation. I want to move with the times, keep abreast with the latest developments of science. Let us abolish the bullock carts as soon as possible."

Any good ecologist or historian of agriculture and civilisation would reply to the city man so scornful of bullock carts, "If you in India abolish your bullocks and take to tractors and chemical fertilisers instead, you will be likely to end up in about sixty years with only a camel cart civilisation, that is to say, mostly a desert."

"Oh No", says the city man, shocked at the brazen ignorance of the reply. "Just look at America. There are no bullock carts or oxen ploughing there. They use only tractors for ploughing, and plenty of chemical fertilisers. They produce vast surpluses of wheat, butter, dried powdered milk, and feed many other countries besides themselves."

TRACTORS WILL MAKE A DESERT OF FERTILE LANDS

"Quite true," answers the ecologist, "but that is only half the picture and a temporary half at that."

SOIL EROSION

Since America was settled by Europeans one third of the arable top soil of the United States has been washed into the sea and further soil erosion is proceeding much faster than the present conservation work can reclaim or stop.

THE SOIL EXPERTS SAY THAT IF EROSION CONTINUES AT ITS PRESENT RATE, BY THE END OF THE CENTURY, THAT IS, IN FORTY-TWO MORE YEARS, THREE QUARTERS OF THE FERTILE LAND WILL HAVE BEEN WASHED AWAY.

The total direct flood damage in the United States from 1927 to 1956 was estimated at

By Richard B. Gregg

over three thousand millions (300 crores of dollars).

Reliable forest experts say that the present forests of the United States are not more than one-tenth of what they were when the first European settlers came; also that the annual loss of timber by fire and cutting exceeds the annual growth by somewhere between fifteen and fifty per cent. The U.S.A. now imports more wood and wood products than it exports.

As a result of abolishing the use of horses and oxen for land cultivation and using so much chemical fertiliser and so little dung or compost, the average content of organic matter in the soils of the United States is only one and a half per cent.

If it gets lower than that the soil easily washes away or blows away in wind storms. In virgin soils in areas of moderate rainfall the organic matter amounts to from four to six per cent.

This destruction of forests in the U.S.A. is now creating a shortage of water there. A headline on page 10 of the NEW YORK TIMES for March 3, 1957 said, "Water Shortage Threatens Nations's Dream of Unlimited Expansion, Survey Finds," and "Seven States Endure Scarcity."

OXYDATION

So that is one result of tractors, chemical fertilisers, and the idea that man is more clever than Nature or God. And if that sort of treatment is applied to the soils of India, there will soon be trouble.

American settlers were few in number and had vast areas of virgin soil which they wasted and their children are still wasting. Indian people are not few and they have no soil they can afford to waste. Tropical sunshine kills the micro-life in the soil and causes more rapid oxydation of organic matter in the soil than happens in temperate climates.

The torrential rains of the monsoons can wash land away faster than the more moderate rains of the northern countries.

In the U.S.A. the city people control the economic policies of the country, just as city people do in India.

For a long time in the U.S.A. the city people exploited the farmers. Finally the coming of the motor car enabled the farmers to move about more readily, and they organised themselves into two big unions or associations. These organised farmers controlled enough votes to compel the United States Congress during the recent World War to pass laws which gave a government subsidy to the farmers.

The influence of the farmers in Congress is strong enough to prevent the repeal of those laws. In order to get paid the subsidies the farmers plant more crops than could ordinarily be sold. The huge crop surpluses are the result of the subsidies.

In the summary of the preceding week's news in the NEW YORK TIMES for January 19, 1958 it says, "Nearly everyone concerned with 'the farm problem' agrees that its ingredients are overproduction, instability of income, and—among some farmers—chronic poverty." So the exploitation has been shifted from the farmers to the soil itself. Hence the increasing deterioration and erosion of the soil.

DESERTS NOW

In India, just as in America, the city people who control the economic policies of the country are separated from the soil, have never had any experience with it, and do not realise the fact that its fertility depends on the kind and amount of life of microscopic organisms in the soil.

They do not know that all civilisation and all human and animal life depends on the condition of the top ten inches of soil. They do not know that most previous civilisations ended in deserts because their ruling classes were so ignorant of soil life and so avid for money or political power that they destroyed the forests and exploited the peasants and the soil.

Northern Africa, Italy and Spain were the granary of the Roman Empire; now they are dreadfully eroded and infertile. The Greek Empire went the same way.

THE VALLEY OF THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS RIVERS WAS ONCE THE SITE OF THE GREAT EMPIRES OF UR, CHALDEA AND BABYLON. NOW THEY ARE DESERTS.

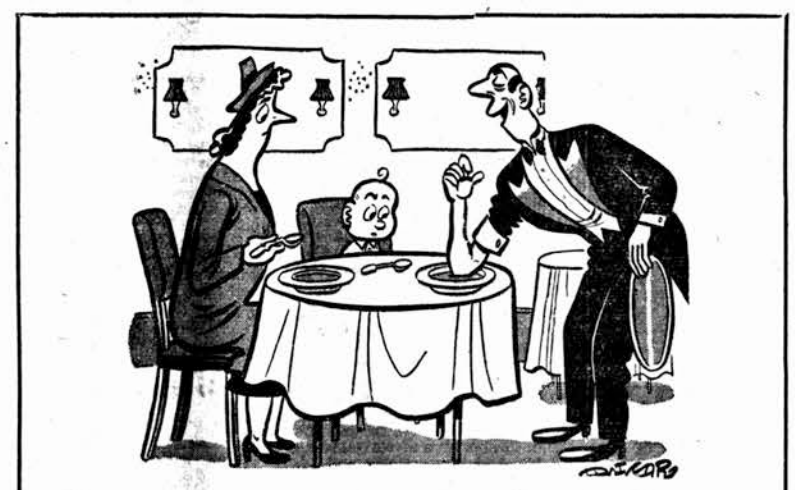
If a person gets so badly burned that one-third of his skin is burned off, he cannot recover no matter what the doctors do. He dies. The topsoil of the earth is the earth's spin. If enough of it gets eroded, the deserts take over, as is now happening in Rajasthan.

The presence of bullock carts does not mean that Indian agriculture is in a sound condition. But it does mean that there are many cattle producing dung which is the best form of organic matter for fertilising the soil.

It means that if the three fast growing trees that produce good fuel wood are planted near every village, the cattle dung need no longer be used for fuel. Then it can be put on the fields and the fertility of the soil be built up in the way that Nature intended. A permanently fertile soil can be built up without great money expense.

But tractors do not produce dung or milk or offspring to take their place when they are worn out, and chemical fertilisers do not make a healthy soil.

There is much more involved than can be explained in one short newspaper article. But one thing is sure: If you want to avoid starvation for your children or grandchildren, do not despise cattle or bullock carts.



"I don't think you'll find that too hot for baby."

Music Sets Mood Of The Film

By NORMAN SMITH

NEW YORK.

SEATED in the darkness of a motion picture theatre the other evening watching a stunning new American production, "The Big Country," we realised anew the significant role of background music in today's films.

Yet, ironically, it is the one major component of which the audience is hardly aware—at least consciously. For the very effectiveness of a background score lies in its ability to emphasise emotion and action unobtrusively while the audience is completely absorbed in the visual images before it.

Even a critic alert to the potentialities of film music may need a second viewing to appreciate fully the subtle contribution of the background score.

Emotional Pitch

Despite its general use, a few sceptics still doubt the need for music in films. They feel that pictures alone should be able not only to convey the bare sense of any given situation but also to provide fully the desired emotional impact.

While we would be the last to deny that there are occasions when the very absence of music is the most effective device for stimulating audience response, we do not share the view which considers the basic esthetic question to be the inclusion or exclusion of background music.

Actually, its role appears too obviously and firmly established for doubt regarding its worth as a shaper of audience reaction.

Let us consider its many uses. Music usually sets the entire mood of the film in the space of the few minutes devoted to the opening title and credits.

More effectively even than actors and camera angles, it shifts us quickly from one emotional plane to another. It wrenches us from the gentleness of a romantic scene to stark drama like a shriek in the night. It can warn us of what is about to happen and emphasise what is happening so that we become aware of its importance not only to the emotion of that moment but to the entire action.

For example, in the new Ingrid Bergman—Cary Grant comedy, "Indiscreet," a touch of wistful piano music underlines the heroine's decision to encourage the man she loves.

Crescendo

Later in the action, a crescendo of music accompanies their ascent in an elevator and their approach to her apartment, only to diminish to a whisper with the closing of the door behind them. Thus the music conveys much more to the audience than mere physical action would.

Music also enhances the actor's work. It may even make up for his occasional shortcomings. An excellent example is provided by Miklos Rozsa's tone poem for the Erich Maria Remarque story, "A Time to Love."

The score not only echoes the bittersweet quality of the film's romance and conveys a sense of heavy foreboding, but also immeasurably aids the acting, especially in the case of the promising young actor John Gavin.

In the role of the disillusioned German private, Gavin still lacks the maturity, and is too unmistakably American, to be entirely convincing. Time and again the composer has come to his aid by musically defining the emotions which the young actor's technique does not yet permit him to convey fully.

THUS, THE AUDIENCE COMES TO UNDERSTAND THE HERO'S THOUGHTS DURING CRUCIAL EMOTIONAL SCENES AS MUCH THROUGH ROZSA'S MUSIC AS THROUGH GAVIN'S EXPRESSIONS OR ACTIONS.

In striking contrast to the use of music to enrich an actor's performance is the absence of music that marks much of Paddy Chayevsky's "The Goddess."

Here Virgil Thomson's score is limited to the introduction and to a series of bridges between various sequences and scenes. Not only does the acting by an experienced cast not require musical support, the silence actually serves to heighten the brittle drama of the rise and fall of a Hollywood star.

Melodic Score

The sound of her footsteps echoing through the spacious house reflects in full the hollowness of her life. But when the star's thin-lipped, aging mother paces through the empty mansion, the composer subtly introduces a soft religious motif as an indication of her decision to return to her own meagre surroundings.

More expansive than the sparsely used touches of music in "The Goddess" is the oiling, melodic score by Jerome Moross for "The Big Country."

From the big, almost bombastic opening that catches the flavour of the Western plains to the softly insistent theme repeated in various keys and tempos, the music resourcefully contributes to the freshness and depth of this exceptional "Western."

So successful is the encore considered by its producers that it is being made available to the public as a recording.

An increasing number of background scores have been recorded during recent years—largely on the basis of one memorable melody—and thereby achieve even wider acclaim, as did the late Victor Young's music for "Around the World in 80 Days."

Most background music, however, reflects too clearly the precise timing and unavoidable choppiness imposed by screen requirements to endure critical listening as an individual work of art.

For it is, after all, intended solely as interpretive support for visual images.

That it so often adds freshness, warmth and insight to a film is a tribute to its composers.

Background music has come a long way, indeed, from the "cue-sheets," or music outlines, distributed to the theatres with each silent film as a guide for organist or orchestra.

Today's motion pictures draw upon the talents of men like Max Steiner, Miklos Rozsa, Dimitri Tiomkin and Alex North—who have been associated closely with film making for decades—as well as upon such internationally respected concert composers as Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson and Morton Gould, who are occasionally persuaded to write a background score.

"Did you wash YOUR neck today?"

PALACE GROUNDS FOR PUBLIC

Chronicle Correspondent

TOKYO.

A TOKYO UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR HAS SUGGESTED THAT FUTURE CITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS MIGHT MAKE IT ADVISABLE FOR THE JAPANESE EMPEROR TO MOVE OUT OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE INTO ANOTHER PART OF THE CAPITAL.

Professor Eika Takeyama said that Tokyo was unique in that 295 acres of land in the heart of this congested city remain unused between the moat encircling the Emperor's palace.

He said that most of the grounds were growing wild and left unattended, a sanctuary for wildlife in which the Emperor was known to take the keenest interest.

The professor suggested that the palace grounds should either be opened to the public or that the Emperor should move into another part of the capital so that the grounds could be used as a development area.

Japanese newspapers commenting on the public discussions concerning the Emperor and the future of the palace said it showed the radical change in the public thinking since the end of the war.

Prior to the war such discussions were unheard of and everyone passing the palace was expected to remove his hat and make a deep bow.

TRAFFIC JOKE

NEW YORK'S traffic problems are practically historic. Even 30 years ago however, the following story would have been a comic exaggeration.

A businessman with offices in Midtown Manhattan drove his wife to Idlewild Airport not long ago. She caught the morning rush hour plane to Baltimore.

He continued his drive to the office, battering throughway traffic until he reached the Queens Midtown tunnel. It was clogged. From the east 'thirties to his office in the west 'fifties, the pace slowed to a crawl.

When he finally arrived, a telegram was waiting on his desk. It was from his wife, in Baltimore. "Had a lovely trip dear. I'll be back tomorrow," it read.

Bad enough that the telegram should be there at all. But Baltimore (about 200 miles from New York) is only a three-quarter hour flight. And to add insult to injury, his secretary told him the message had been there for an hour.

SUNDAY GEM

Trying to see something olid in the mist is the whole fun of life, and most of its poetry.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

BMSO INVITES FAMOUS RUSSIAN BARITONE

WITH THE ADVENT OF THE COLD SEASON WE MAY LOOK FORWARD TO THE VISIT OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN DIGNITARIES, SOME ON A PRIVATE VISIT AND OTHERS AS GUESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Starting the ball rolling are the Earl and Countess of Harewood, distinguished patrons of the arts, and particularly of music, who are on a four-week visit to our country under the auspices of the British Council.

Lord Harewood who is Queen Elizabeth's first cousin, holds high office in a large number of art institutions in the U.K., and during the current visit, both Lord and Lady Harewood hope to make better known some of the contemporary developments in the world of music in Britain, and to gain some impressions of the cultural scene in India.

Among the many positions that the Earl of Harewood holds are those of President of the English Opera Group of the Royal College of Music, of the British Italian Society, and of the Rural Music Schools Association.

He comes to India straight from his work as Director of the Leeds Centenary Festival, where a comprehensive display of Indian paintings has been on show.

From 1950 to 1953, Lord Harewood was editor of the magazine Opera.

Lady Harewood, the daughter of a well-known musicologist, was a professional pianist before her marriage.

The Harewoods are accompanied by the music publisher Mr. Anthony Gishford, Director of the Incorporated Television Programme Company, and a Governor of the English Opera School.

Royal Birthday

A FULL moon shone brightly from a cloudless sky on the happy occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, when a select reception was given by the Consul-General for Iran and Madam G. H. Meftah at Normandie, their residence on Carmichael hill.

The green lawn fronting the house overlooked a panoramic view of the city, and the building was dressed with coloured bulbs giving additional beauty to the setting.

The scholarly host and pretty and ever smiling Mrs. Meftah have made several friends in Bombay who joined in the celebration.

Among the earliest to arrive were Sir Homi and Lady Mody and Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, both the ladies tall and stately as usual.

Forming another group were Silloo and Rusi Vatcha, Fazal and Moonira Chinoy and Kekee and Ellen Mody.

The newly elected Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat Board Mr. Homi Banaji and his wife Parviz were still being congratulated on their recent victory, and the new Consul for Yugoslavia Mr. Dragoljub Kontic was beginning to know the who's who of Bombay society.

A large flower basket was seen near the royal portrait, and the several guests, among whom were a large number of Iranians, appeared to be in no hurry to leave Mr. and Mrs. Meftah's delightful hospitality.

RECENTLY returned from the International Congress on Modern Educational Treatment of Deafness held at Manchester is Mrs. Nancy De Sa who was the only delegate to go from India among more than 1,000 delegates from 41 different countries of the world.

School For Deaf

Mrs. De Sa is incidentally the wife of the ear, nose, throat surgeon Dr. Joe V. de Sa, but there is no rivalry in practice!

MRS. DE SA HAS OPENED A SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN WHERE SHE APPLIES THE LATEST METHODS IN THE TRAINING OF THE DEAF, AND WHICH SHE STUDIED AT THE GRAHAM BELL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN THE U.S.A.

She works in collaboration with her husband, who gives the child the preliminary test to gauge the extent of deafness.

Along with her, professional work Nancy De Sa is a pianist and composer, holding high diplomas in music.

She is also good at sports having participated in several open badminton tournaments, and in addition to this she is a keen and energetic social worker.

Silver Wedding

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. E. R. de Fries cut their wedding cake in Germany twenty-five years ago, they could have had little idea that they would be using the trimming from the original cake to decorate the silver wedding cake in Bombay exactly twenty-five years later!

Charming Mrs. De Fries in a gown of white brocaded gros grain and a double strand of pearls looked the happy bride all over again as along with her husband she received their friends in the neatly furnished flat at Oomer Park.

Offering felicitations to the "25-year weds" were Mr. and Mrs. Bass of the American Consulate, Mr. Scheither, the German Trade Commissioner, attractive Mrs. Argo, whose white gown was set off with a red cummerbund, Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale and Mr. and Mrs. Gates of Lever Brothers.

The Jubilee Toast was raised by Rev. Father J. A. Lobo and raising their glasses were Mr. and Mrs. Bryceson, Dr. and Mrs. G. Coelho, Miss Myola Saldanha, Mr. and Mrs. Gates and Mr. Crites.

A wide variety of refreshments was handed out, prepared by the hostess herself who saw to it that everyone had a good share of the "Morsels."

It is a fairly good guess that the De Frieses will now preserve the cake trimmings for the Golden Anniversary when the happy day dawns!

IT is on rare occasions that we get a chance of seeing ballet on the stage in Bombay.

Consequently the news that the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation had arranged for the visit of two renowned artistes was hailed with great anticipation.

The two performances given at the Excelsior theatre by the visiting artistes, Svetlana Beriosova and Bryan Ashbridge, fulfilled all expectations.

The only grouse that was ventilated in this connection was that the programme was much too short in duration.

The programme commenced with "Les Sylphides," a classical composition danced to the music of Chopin and made famous by the choreographer, Fokine.

The poetic movements were faultlessly executed by the artistes who exhibited a perfect sense of line into the bargain.

The next item "Coppelia" by Delibes was a tour de force for Miss Beriosova in the role of Swanilda which she invested with a maximum of grace and poise.

Excerpts from Saint-Saens "The Dying swan" and Tchaikowsky's immortal "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty," replete as they were with lifts, pirouettes and pointe work, were rendered with a degree of brilliance and elegance which gladdened the heart as they satisfied th eaesthetic sense.

Pavel Lisitsian

THE BMSO aspire to follow up the success of the Ballet performances with the presentation at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan on November 4 of a famous Russian baritone singer, Pavel Lisitsian in a solo performance.

The walls of the Bhuvan theatre will surely resound with the thundering voice of this renowned artiste.

SILVER WEDDING PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. De Fries (2nd and 3rd from left) with their guests at their Silver Wedding celebration party.

WHAT AILS HINDUSTANI MUSIC TODAY

By ROBINDRALAL ROY

THIRTY YEARS AGO, WE AS PARTISANS OF A REVIVALIST MOVEMENT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PANDIT BHATKHANDE, CHERISHED HIGH HOPES ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF NORTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Under the guidance of a clearly formulated system, compositions became easily available, grammatical rules well defined and easily intelligible, patrons more sympathetic and active.

Academies of music without State support increased rapidly, imposing courses of studies were drawn up, musical degrees began to impress discerning critics, and products of the new system promised almost certain success.

In less than a dozen years however we began to experience stagnation followed by rapid decline, which continues.

PARADOX

The social attitude towards music when we decided to take up the profession was generally paradoxical.

In the generation before ours, musicians of hereditary standing received respectful patronage from the landed gentry. Many musicians in that generation were spoilt by patronage: living in luxury, but doing little for their own improvement or for the improvement of the art, particularly in the absence of intelligent appreciation or criticism.

Musicians thought is best to conceal whatever good compositions they had from serious students outside their own families.

Pandit Bhatkhande collected **the compositions and formulated** the technique for over forty years.

It is hardly reasonable to expect that all the compositions were given to him in an unmutilated form. But we can see by analysing the compositions and comparing them with existing versions that at certain places they could be improved upon by recasting.

Nor was any rigid system of notation known to musicians themselves. Even Dhrupads and Horis in the previous generation were taught without any rigid demarcation of Tala, though of course the musical structure itself was fairly well understood.

Compositions, however, are widely variable in the field of Vilamita Khayals because they are conceived by a composer in terms of musical phrases independently of metric rhythm.

CONFLICTS

As, is well known, pedagogical education overemphasised memory, while we in the field of Art need to develop Imagination, and a creative one at that.

Memory is needed for our aesthetic progress to the extent that we respect our past, but our future depends on a wholesome development of imagination consistent with tradition.

And we do not create tradition through memory for memory is a temporary mental effort while tradition depends upon habitual ways of thinking.

Our traditional system of teaching therefore created certain habits of musical execution, training the vocal reflexes, rather than adherence to memorised formulae.

Such conflicts of different educational ideals are the results of a schism between the administrative and creative lines of our socio-political life.

The fault really lies in introducing a subject before reliable books have been written through systematic research.

RESEARCH

The most competent musicians are away from the institutions mainly serving the needs of the wealthier section of the community.

The music academies on the other hand collect intelligent and painstaking students misdirected at the very beginning by an incompetent staff, voices are ruined and techniques are mutilated beyond possibilities of correction at a later stage, apart from the evil effects of group teaching.

So the number of able and eminent musicians in a population of 380 millions does not reach forty-five. Thus, we can see that equal opportunities are available everywhere for wasting our assets and increasing our liabilities.

An attempt was made by our Government some years ago by offering scholarships to promising artists who were to select their own Gurus or trainers only for a period of two years. But no contact was made by Government with the trainers themselves who for obvious reasons would be the final recipients of the money.

It was also not realised that such Gurus could have no serious interest in such temporary work and the musician's previous work could be entirely ruined by a trainer who accepted no responsibility for results.

Yet with the money available a first rate Academy or Centre for training artists could be permanently established with eminent trainers and musicians on the staff.

Diwali Rangoli Exhibition by the well-known Artist Shantaram Kamte was opened at Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Dadar. Photo shows two children in joy and sorrow inset in cotton flowers.

City Sports Round-Up

By EDDIE

THE cream of India's soccer is now here for the Rovers Cup. The last sixteen stage has been reached with just one surprise package, the victory of Burmah-Shell over Western Railway.

This certainly stunned supporters of form and critics of the game. Western were expected to put up a splendid showing, infact a much improved display, after their training under India's own recognised S. A. Rahim.

However, the pattern-weaving Railway forwards failed to pierce the Shell goal due to their failure to try shots more often from way out rather than walk the ball too close into goalmouth.

And to their utter surprise and amazement, Shell replaced regular goalkeeper Santiago by Christopher Lewis, who after two hectic seasons of soccer at Parel, has shaped into a fine custodian. He was in no way spectacular but just watchful and sure footed with a safe pair of hands.

Calcutta's firm challengers Mohun Bagan made their debut this season with a four goals to nil win over a Delhi XI.

The victory somehow belittles the Delhi side, but the defenders from the Capital put on a good show way up midfield, but their shooting power was all gawky. The chances they had, earlier than Bagan's, could have given the game a different complexion.

Mohun Bagan are still persisting with their old-timers and I'm therefore not surprised they haven't been faring so well in their own tournaments.

Sattar, Raman, Venkatesh are quite past their days and younger men could put speed into this side that has the brainwork and technique of a high order.

However, the old-timers had the consolation of showing up their worth with some good work, Raman scoring brilliantly.

Bombay's soccer supporters — especially Bengalis resident here — went all crazy with excitement over their favourites being on display, but I think Bagan will have to tighten up its defence if it hopes to regain the Rovers Cup meritoriously.

Lesser Lights

The lesser lights deserve a word of mention as well. Take Vijay Cantonment, Dehra Dun. This plucky little side has all the fighting qualities and football knowledge that can take them far through a tournament.

Their performance against Nowgong was truly impressive. Their wingers Shahi and Purna Bahadur delighted with some beautiful runs and centres, but the latter created history by netting all three of his side's goals to score the first hat trick of the Rovers tournament this season.

The appearance of our own local stalwarts in Caltex, Tatas, St. Xavier's College and Burmah-Shell will certainly be keenly watched.

Tatas' victory over State Transport, Trivandrum, was certainly a lucky victory after the Kerala side had done mostly all the attacking, except the shooting. Soon this may be remedied and Kerala will be a team to be reckoned with in our national tournaments.

Tennis

The plans for the exhibition professional matches by the Jack Kramer Circus are now well in hand. The C.C.I. are sparing no pains to turn this into a real big event of the sport's year.

Stands will be erected all round a centre court to provide accommodation for at least 5,000 spectators.

And the public of Bombay, especially our tennis mentors should dispel ideas that this is just a pat ball show. The Kramer stars—Ken Rosewall, Frank Sedgman, Tony Trabert and Pancho Segura—are bound to give of their best because this is part of their series which ultimately adds up considerably in their net profits — financial, of course. These are the benefits of true professionalism.

The sponsors of these exhibition games want to remain anonymous and they also want to keep the amount being paid to the Kramer Circus private. I will therefore not let out these secrets. But they certainly deserve our congratulations.

Another important aside is the clinic these professionals will conduct on the morning of November 19 at the CCI Courts for Juniors. They will certainly help improve our tennis standard and appetite.

The talk of the town seems to be centred round the trainees at the test camp at the Brabourne Stadium. The selectors, obviously, are faced with a difficult problem because many of the younger set as well as the old-timers are still playing at peak form.

Boxing

The Services Boxing Championships last week at the Naval Barracks certainly proved a veritable feast for excited nerves. The only cause for disappointment was the lack of science but one saw every fighter fit and courageous.

The Madras Engineering boys retained the championship for the twelfth year in succession—quite a record that.

The senior championship was won by Southern Command, while the most scientific boxer's award went to B.S. Thapa of the Signals.

But the fights that will be most talked of will be the ones in which the Navy lads, H. Bourne and R. Beame figured in.

The latter was certainly expected to clear his opponent after a dour struggle, but the former went out mercilessly to score a meritorious win over a superior favourite in Molital Ale of Western Command.

Our State boxing organisers—all private clubs—should take a leaf from the splendid organisation of the Services Boxing championships. Everything was at hand, boxers in their places and medical attention as well.

Mirza Quits; Ayub Raj In Pakistan

PRESIDENT Mirza has gone with the wind.

He has gone the Neguib way except that he has signed the deed of self-surrender and handed over all powers to General Ayub Khan.

His reason for making General Ayub the unquestioned plenipotentiary is to remove any semblance of 'dual control' and disabuse the mind of the people both at home and abroad that both of them "may not always act in unison."

There is more in the statement than meets the eye. Mirza had more than one string in his control and like a grand impressario not only made politicians dance as puppets, but also set one against another to maintain his stranglehold.

Qualms of dual control and lack of unison did not disturb him then. The October coup in which he had to take General Ayub as an equal partner was forced upon him, and he had to sponsor it as a revolution.

Referring to Cromwell's regime in Britain a historian says that the so-called Revolution was not as revolutionary as history pictured it.

Reactionaries

In Pakistan, it was reactionaries like Mirza and the army chief who strutted the stage in revolutionary plumes, and the crusading slogan was "To hell with politicians."

The round-up of some exministers, politicians and blackmarketers has created an illusion in the mind of the people that Mirza is "Saint Sincerity" personified. So Mirza gets away with it and he will not dare to follow the example of U. Nu to ask for a probe to investigate his 'moral integrity' as President.

HAD HE BEEN ALLOWED TO CONTINUE AS PRESIDENT, HE WOULD HAVE STAGED ANOTHER COUP BY PLAYING THE DISCREDITED POLITICIANS AGAINST THE ARMY.

General Ayub knows Mirza inside out, and hence the coup de grace of Mirza's exit.

When will martial law in Pakistan end? Mirza has thrown broad hints that it will terminate shortly, and according to some correspondent, in a couple of months. But if General Ayub Khan's methodic procedure is any indication, it looks as if it is the beginning rather than the end of army rule. The constitution of a twelve-man junta with General Ayub Khan as the President and other army and civilian heads as collaborators shows that the regime has come to stay and probably to stay put. It is a misnomer to term it as Presidential Cabinet on the American model, because like Eisenhower, General Ayub has no electorate to face, and his tenure depends upon his sword arm.

Though India and other countries have accepted the "de facto" regime in Pakistan, it will be a strange experience for the Commonwealth to have within its fold a nation without the rule of law or any constitution. In the absence of a check on army rule, it is only the pressure of public opinion at the United Nations, in the Commonwealth and outside that can restore rule of law to Pakistan.

Duration

The duration of martial law can be gauged from the problems which General Ayub Khan proposes to tackle "to clean up the mess" that is Pakistan.

He says that British system of jurisprudence which Pakistan has adopted is most expensive and dilatory and proposes legal reforms to suit the needs of the people.

On the ground that the country is living beyond its means, he is out to enforce austerity measures. To make Pakistan self-sufficient in food, he thinks of large-scale reforms even to the extent of diverting jute lands for food crops.

He wants to gear up the educational system to train manpower to fulfil the country's needs.

General Ayub feels that Government offices are overstaffed and employees underpaid. There has been too much merry-making with too many people hanging around. So he proposes a Pay Commission to improve the administrative set-up and better the wage structure.

FROM FOUR CORNERS

A catalogue of these reform proposals, apart from being impressive shows the time it will take to implement them.

That these long-range reforms are beyond the capacity of the martial law regime to tackle, is patent.

But the Army authorities can use it as cover for a long lease of life.

That General Ayub is banking on it is evident from the following statement.

To a question whether the army will not become politically biased, General Ayub said "The army had been extraordinarily free from politics. He was not worried that a prolonged period of martial law would make troops more politically minded."

General Ayub Khan

The sting is in its tail. Liberation is a far cry.

Punishment

The benefits of the army rule are widely advertised. Underground stocks are coming out of hoards and people are getting relief through falling prices.

Mirza addressed a labour rally for the first time in his life and his subaltern announced that the millowners had agreed to increase the minimum wage from Rs. 52 to 60 a month from November 1. That it needed a martial law regime to knock sense into textile magnates is a poor compliment to their business acumen.

Merchants, dhobis and barbers have agreed to reduce their rates by 25 per cent in response to the appeal of the martial law authorities.

There is move to bring down the exorbitant fees charged by doctors and surgeons for consultation or operation.

One of the martial regulations penalises indiscriminate bill sticking and wall pasting and spitting in the streets is an offence.

A water carrier was sentenced to Rs. 2000 fine and two years imprisonment for profiteering in water. Eighteen persons were convicted in Lahore for not showing due respect to the National Anthem played at the end of Cinema shows.

OUT OF THEM 17 WERE AWARDED FIVE STRIPES EACH, WHILE ONE WAS HEAVILY FINED.

Nehru's remark that the happenings in Pakistan are 'a big portent' is true in more than one sense. India is not free from the ills and vices which afflict Pakistan.

Profiteering, hoarding, lack of fair deal to Labour, Labour resorting to strikes, direct action and satyagraha on every conceivable and imaginary grievance, loss of production through employer-employee tension, students' strikes and demonstrations, linguistic riots to unsettle the law of Parliament, parochialism exalting separatist tendencies, corruption and nepotism, in places high and low, politicians using natural calamities for whipping up opposition to the authorities. Government losing the pulse of the people on the strength of a majority, theft or destruction of public property in mob fury which is after all everybody's property in a democracy, add to public discontent and engender the climate for coups.

Pay The Price

A high civic and sanitary sense, keen awareness of public duty and responsibility along with rights, a genius to understand the other man's point of view and compromise without loss of principle and an overweering passion to serve, and save our democracy at any cost are essential attributes to safeguard our hard-won freedom and our way of life.

In this connection Nehru was less than charitable when he charged editors with "frivolity of thinking and superficiality in consideration" in their comment on Pakistan coup.

Democracy has been blotted out or gone into hiding from Iraq to Thailand and pressmen cannot sit pretty and say: "It cannot happen here."

Yet India need not take an alarmist view.

Nehru who threatened to retire from Prime Ministership on more than one occasion to clear up the mess around him need not take offence at editorial appraisal.

Army On Top

Can the soldier do one better than the politician? This question naturally arises out of obituary notice of politicians in the statements of Mirza and General Ayub. There are soldier-politicians like Eisenhower who breathes peace leaving Dulles free to indulge in 'brinkmanship.' But there are only a few instances of politician-soldier in India. Netaji who became the 'supremo' of the Indian National army by necessity and C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who donned armour and took the field against Communist trouble-makers in Kerala at the first opportunity are the only exceptions.

Saint-politicians like Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave are the monopoly of India, while politician-turned-saint like Jayaprakash Narayan is something of a Sputnik, a new avatar.

But the politician is always a sinner—sometimes more sinned against than sinning.

—K.A.C.

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

November 2 to 8

A MORE PEACEFUL AND PROBABLY MORE ENJOYABLE WEEK THAN THE LAST TWO.

MANY PEOPLE CAN AFFORD TO TAKE LIFE A LITTLE MORE EASILY.

DON'T SLACK OFF OR RISK MISSING OPPORTUNITIES THOUGH. IF YOUR BIRTHDAY FALLS IN JULY, AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

Keep yourself fit and be watchful of an older relative's well-being.

Good week for money-making but there may be some threat of underhand competition.

Business will be suprisingly brisk in the first few days and should bring in very good returns.

A social or romantic preoccupation will make headway by Saturday.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20-FEB. 18

Your monetary prospects are excellent this week

You will benefit through a short journey as well as through a contract or agreement.

Contacts made some months ago will now begin to bear interesting fruits.

Later in the week you may have to resolve a difficulty between your present and future interests.

PISCES
FEB. 19-MARCH 20

Partnership interests will be very much to the fore during this week.

If married, it should be possible to straighten outstanding differences and to plan for future happiness.

If still unmarried, you may now receive an offer some time this week.

Socially, a surprise meeting promises a pleasant evening at week-end.

ARIES
MARCH 21-APRIL 20

A good week for putting thought into action.

A scheme that has been hatching for the last six months should materialise at last.

The end of the week may see you staging important interviews, writing many letters, getting more publicity than you had expected.

TAURUS
APRIL 21-MAY 20

After one or two disappointments you will succeed in a plan for improvement.

A new arrival in your social circle may bring about some favourable changes in your domestic or business affairs.

Financially, you are in a comfortable period and more gains are due before end of the week.

GEMINI
MAY 21-JUNE 20

It will not be too easy to realise cherished schemes or ambitions this week.

There may be some opposition to face from elders and superiors in regard to some proposed change.

Socially, you make some useful contacts mid-week.

Wednesday may bring some favourable news regarding a journey or a domestic change.

CANCER
JUNE 21-JULY 20

The next week or two should prove one of the most important phases you have had for some time.

Changes in the pattern of life will soon be obvious and you will be able to see correctly where you are going financially.

Take careful note of any offers made late in the week and think well before you take on new responsibilities.

LEO
JULY 21-AUG. 20

People close to you may be a problem this week.

Slowly but surely you are being forced into a domestic move you do not relish.

To offset this you are making friends who may become a life-line, both socially and materially.

Financially, you may pick up some unexpected gains by Friday.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR	
Buying:	
Business Deals	**Wednesday**
Personal Purchases	**Monday**
Selling	**Saturday**
Entertainments	**Thursday**
Sport	**Friday**

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

You may have to write many letters, handle important documents, or may take a journey.

Everything points now to a very prosperous way of life and to a larger income.

"Mum won't be long. She's taking chlorophyll to get rid of the smell of gin!"

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

Anxiety about the future or about family matters is relieved by news of a windfall.

Wait a little before you get your plans into shape — you may not get the right information for a week or so yet.

A personal contact with someone in a key position will lead to a happy settlement of old problems.

Week-end offers opportunity to catch up on some home affairs you have neglected for some time.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

You will have good fortune in all professional undertakings and will reap considerable financial gain as a result.

You get an offer early in the week that needs immediate decision.

Whatever the changes and responsibilities involved don't turn it down.

A new friend gives you useful advice round about Friday.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Whether you like the idea or not, you will have to tackle an unusual situation or may be a new job.

Better realise that your personality is your greatest asset and act accordingly.

Much could happen in the next few weeks to ease your progress throughout 1959.

Look now to new interests and fresh scenes for happiness and profit.

Someone with whom you have been forced to associate of late becomes more manageable.

Domestic upset needs tactful action end of the week.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

M. J. Trivedi (Bombay): What will be the effect of Mangal dasa on me?

Mangal is the lord of third and the eighth houses and is in the twelfth house. From Chandra Lagna, Mangal is the lord of fourth and ninth houses and is posited in the Lagna with Chandra.

Generally speaking, Mangal dasa will bring happier tidings in your affairs.

Year 1960 seems to be the best in the near future.

K. Setty (Bombay): What are my educational prospects during the next two years, as well as at present?

Your educational prospects seem to be mixed during the next two years.

1959 will be fairly good, 1960 not favourable, while 1961 will be fortunate for your affairs.

However, much depends on your horoscope, Maha Dasa and Anter Dasa, which you have not furnished.

R. Rajan (Bangalore): What are the chances of foreign travel for me?

There are chances of air travel in 1960/61.

You may go abroad for business or on professional work.

J. N. Mundaday (Jalgaon): Will I be promoted where I am working or will I join another concern?

With Saturn and Mars in the sixth house and a group of five planets in the eighth, there will be many ups and downs in your affairs.

There will be some improvement in 1959 and you may be promoted in the later half of the year. However much depends on your ruling dasa which you have not furnished.

RICE PADDIES CAN CUT TAXES

A city official received this note, in protest to a proposed tax increase:

"We could convert those streets puddles to rice paddies, sell the resulting crop and use the proceeds to ease the city tax burden."

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid upto November 8.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

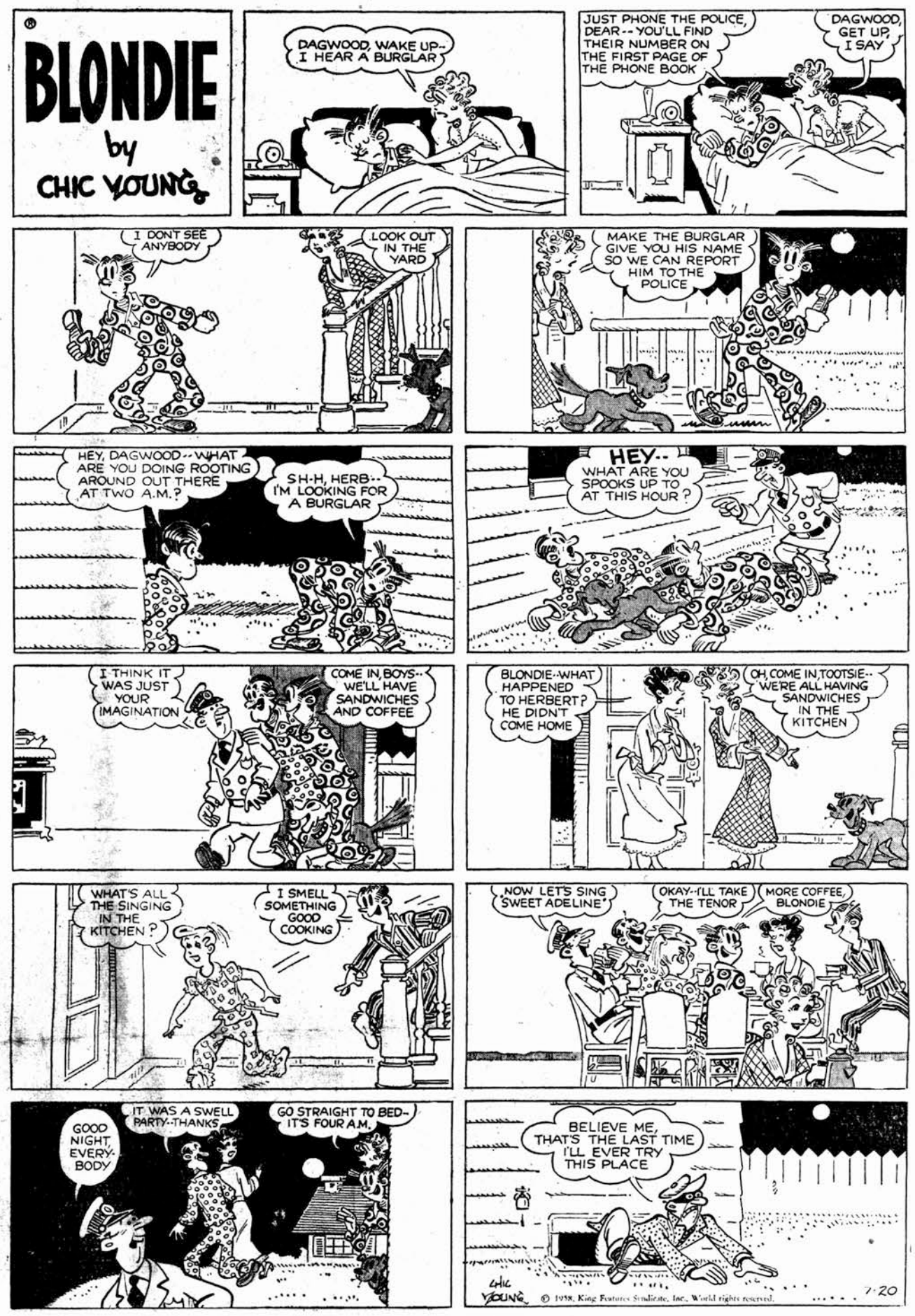
Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~

Question ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.


BLONDIE by CHIC YOUNG
DAGWOOD, WAKE UP-- I HEAR A BURGLAR
JUST PHONE THE POLICE, DEAR -- YOU'LL FIND THEIR NUMBER ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE PHONE BOOK
DAGWOOD, GET UP, I SAY
I DON'T SEE ANYBODY
LOOK OUT IN THE YARD
MAKE THE BURGLAR GIVE YOU HIS NAME SO WE CAN REPORT HIM TO THE POLICE
HEY, DAGWOOD -- WHAT ARE YOU DOING ROOTING AROUND OUT THERE AT TWO A.M.?
SH-H, HERB.. I'M LOOKING FOR A BURGLAR
HEY-- WHAT ARE YOU SPOOKS UP TO AT THIS HOUR?
I THINK IT WAS JUST YOUR IMAGINATION
COME IN, BOYS-- WE'LL HAVE SANDWICHES AND COFFEE
BLONDIE--WHAT HAPPENED TO HERBERT? HE DIDN'T COME HOME
OH, COME IN, TOOTSIE-- WE'RE ALL HAVING SANDWICHES IN THE KITCHEN
WHAT'S ALL THE SINGING IN THE KITCHEN?
I SMELL SOMETHING GOOD COOKING
NOW LET'S SING 'SWEET ADELINE'
OKAY--I'LL TAKE THE TENOR
MORE COFFEE, BLONDIE
GOOD NIGHT, EVERY-BODY
IT WAS A SWELL PARTY--THANKS
GO STRAIGHT TO BED-- IT'S FOUR A.M.
BELIEVE ME, THAT'S THE LAST TIME I'LL EVER TRY THIS PLACE
CHIC YOUNG © 1958, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved. 7-20

Human Mind Can Make Body Sick

By Nate Haseltine

MEDICAL research scientists at the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health are concerned with the intricate study of how the human mind can make the body sick.

In this connection, they are currently attacking the problem through the theory that man has two brains, one of which is primitive and the other civilised.

This article describes the theory in detail and the consequent possibilities of preventing through further research, man's psychosomatic illnesses.

BRAIN research, sometimes aptly called the last frontier in medicine and surgery, is being pursued intensely and extensively at the United States National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D. C.

Because so little is really known about the intricacies of the functionings of the human brain, much of such research is at a fundamental, animal experimentation level.

Until scientists learn what parts of the brain are concerned with body functions, they do not know where to look for mental malfunctionings. This explains the recent intensive research to uncover so-called activity centres of the brain.

NEW CONCEPT

One interesting new turn in research at the National Institute of Mental Health concerns studies directed at finding out how the mind can make the body sick. The idea, or theory, is that man may be ruled by two brains. The first is his smaller, primitive brain; it is common to some degree in all animals from the snake upward. The second is the new brain, an evolutionary addition shared by all animals but reaching its highest development in man.

The two-brain concept holds that the over-riding new brain is the reasoning part of man's total brain, and that it mediates the immediate, primitive reactions of the old brain. If this still nebulous concept can be shown to be valid, such research might uncover the processes of psychosomatic illnesses, the physical ills believed due to faulty mental processes.

DOCTORS NOW ARE GENERALLY AGREED THAT MAN'S MIND CAN CAUSE TRANSIENT OR ENDURING CHANGES IN HIS PHYSICAL BODY—BUT THEY DO NOT KNOW HOW.

To find this out brain scientists at the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health are probing deep into animal brains, trying to stimulate or cut off specific mental activities.

Their first purpose is to locate those brain areas, or perhaps pathways of mental communication between brain areas, concerned with instinctive reactions of the primitive brain.

The old brain, in theorised order of evolution, is that part of the brain which mushrooms out of the brain stem.

It is believed to be the seat of man's instincts, the part of the brain most immediately concerned with such infelt emotions as hunger, rage, sex and fear. Atop and around this old brain is the new brain, the larger mass of gray and white matter now believed concerned with intellectual functions.

BRAIN CONTROL

Dr. Paul D. MacLean, newly appointed to head the research, likens the two brains in action to that of a horse and its rider. The horseman is the new brain, capable of directing and dominating the horse, the primitive brain. Like all horse-and-rider combinations, in his analogy, the horse may shy, or bolt, or actually run way. If man is to behave as a rational human being his discriminating, rationalising assimilating and predictive rider brain must be a master horseman at all times.

Doctors long have believed that anger can affect the heart and blood pressure; grief the respiration, and resentment the stomach.

Unfortunately for modern day man, according to the two-brain theory, the primitive part of the brain is not a very discerning organ. It poorly relates experiences to their actual cause or causes; it sometimes prods the body into responses which, though designed to help, cause actual body harm.

Unless further regulated, or overruled by the higher resolving power of the new brain, the primitive brain may continue to prod body glands to secrete stress-meeting substances (such as adrenalin to stimulate heart action) until such unneeded stimulations injure the health.

PRESERVATION

The old brain, for example, may direct the body's protective mechanism to make the heart beat faster; the new brain reasons that the anger-provoking stimulus is really no great insult, and directs the heart to slow down and behave itself.

In the research at the U.S. National Institutes of Health and corollary studies elsewhere scientists have demonstrated that parts of the old brain appear concerned primarily with self-preservation, and other parts with preservation of the species.

Other parts of the primitive brain system have been found concerned with expressive and feeling states that are presumably conducive to sociability and the preliminaries of mating and reproduction.

THUS, THEIR CONCERNS SEEM TO BE MORE TOWARD PRESERVATION OF THE SPECIES THAN THE SELF.

The NIH researchers are feeling their way warily through the unknown depths of mental function. Until the research begins to show a pattern or patterns, tests are concerned with learning what functions specific brain areas perform and the inter-relation involved.

It is beginning to appear that the old brain has a different chemistry from the new brain. Preliminary research has indicated that the new tranquilizers, the so-called peace-of-mind drugs, may be effective because they selectively work on the old brain.

Although the problems are extremely complex, this is the kind of research that may be expected to increase greatly man's knowledge of a body organ whose workings have so long baffled—and sometimes sickened and destroyed—man, the human brain.

TEST ANIMAL

Simply destroying certain primitive brain areas of test animals interferes with mental functions related to self-preservation, such as eating or other self-sustaining acts. Wild animals have been tamed by such operations; they seem to lose instinctive fears and memory of pain. One test animal, after a brain operation, would repeatedly touch a hot object. Though each such act was obviously painful he would do it again—with no apparent memory that this was a painful experience.

Other test animals, with areas of the primitive brain destroyed refuse food, even where food was readily available. Fruit-eating animals would consume raw meats, or fish, or even try to eat metal bolts and nuts. The brain surgery apparently deprived them of their innate ability to meet their body's food needs.

Still other test animals, with other primitive brain parts destroyed, would show all the physical signs of rage without the faculty to direct that rage against its provoking source. A brain-treated cat, for example, would bristle with rage when prodded, yet take no retaliatory action against the prodder

COPYRIGHT—The Washington Post Company

Adams And Eve

A WASHINGTON official came to find his wife watching the "farewell" speech on television of Sherman Adams.

"What's he saying?" said the husband

Answered his wife:

"He's saying that his faith in Sherman Adams remains unshaken."

President Eisenhower's doctors hope the chief executive's health also has not been shaken as a result of the squabble over the man he so much "needs."

That is one reason why the President has been doing so much golfing. His concentration on the game takes his mind off the problem.

How did the Republican political pros take the announcement of Adams' resignation? Said one:

"We had a nice gathering. All of the Martinis had black olives — we were in mourning you see."

Birth Rate May Foil Food Output Plan

OUR food problem loomed large at the recent A. I. C. C. meeting at Hyderabad.

Land reforms and the ceiling on land holdings were discussed at length.

But as there was no final agreement on the latter, a committee of fifteen, it was resolved, should be entrusted with the work of a detailed examination of the whole issue of agricultural production and reorganisation, including land reforms.

This committee will study the question in all its aspects and make a report to the A.I.C.C., which will draft a comprehensive resolution on food production and land reforms, including ceiling on land holdings, to be placed before the Nagpur session of the Congress in January.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Mahabir Tyagi from Uttar Pradesh warned against slogan-mongering like "100 per cent increase in food production at the end of the Third Plan," which, if not achieved, may tend to discredit the Congress.

Main Problem

But a more pertinent point he raised was about the mouths the country has and will have to feed, if the population were allowed to go on increasing at a rapid rate without drastic measures of control.

He strongly urged the Government to provide facilities in hospitals to all people who voluntarily wished to get themselves sterilised to check population growth.

Strictly speaking this intrusion in the debate was in the province of the Health portfolio and not of the Food Ministry, under which the farm output problem comes.

But anyone taking a long-term view cannot but think that both these problems are very closely — nay, very disastrously — linked, with consequences which some biologists and philosophers have voiced time and again.

A Warning

As early as 1950 Anthony Barnett, a zoologist, who has made special study and published books on human biology and a member of WHO Expert Panel on Plague, made a study of human birth and death rates in India from 1881 to 1941.

In that period death rate fell from 41 per thousand to 31 but birth rate registered a decline of only 4 from 49 to 45.

If these trends continue we may expect the present Indian population of about 400 millions to become 730 millions in thirty years, that is, by 1980, he wrote.

"FOR THE WHOLE OF THIS NUMBER TO BE ADEQUATELY FED, FOOD PRODUCTION IN INDIA WILL HAVE TO BE NEARLY THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS IT IS NOW," HE WARNED.

This is the condition not only in India but in most of the South-East Asian countries, and also among that huge mass of humanity which inhabits China.

Uncontrolled birth rate has been plaguing our neighbour Ceylon, which has the second or third place in all the world's nations in the production of babies.

Korea this year had a bumper rice crop but because of the tremendous rise in the rate of population, it can feed only 84 per cent of its people.

By the end of our third Five-Year Plan, probably our food production by hundred per cent more may not ease the position of perpetual imports that we are having on a huge scale for the past decade, unless the population trends show some more favourable results than in the last sixty years.

Not Easy

But these are not the only consequences of uncontrolled increase of population.

The author of **The Brave New World** Aldous Huxley, says in the early thirties the world population stood at 2,000 millions. And today, 27 years later, it has registered a total of 2,800 millions.

"Penicillin, DDT and clean water are cheap commodities, whose effect on public health are out of all proportion to their cost. Even the poorest government is rich enough to provide its subjects with a substantial measure of death control.

But "birth control is a very different matter. Birth control depends upon the cooperation of an entire people. . . . from whom it demands more intelligence and will power than most of the world's teeming illiterates possess. — and an expenditure of more money than most of these millions can now afford."

Huxley warns: "In parts of Asia and Central and South America populations are increasing so fast that they will double themselves in little more than 20 years."

In their book **The Next Hundred Years**, Professors Harrison Brown, James Bonner and John Weir, of the California Institute of Technology, say:

"The evidence suggests rather strongly that in most underdeveloped countries the lot of the average individual has worsened appreciably in the last half century.

"People have become more poorly fed. . . Practically every attempt to improve the situation has been nullified by the relentless pressure of continued population growth."

Danger Ahead

Aldous Huxley from these population trends draws the conclusion that as worsening economic conditions result in political unrest or open rebellion, the Central Government must intervene to preserve public order and its own authority.

"IT IS A PRETTY SAFE BET THAT 20 YEARS FROM NOW, ALL THE WORLD'S OVERPOPULATED AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES WILL BE UNDER SOME FORM OF TOTALITARIAN RULE."

Sometimes one is led to think that India's rate of increase in population may nullify all efforts of the Congress Government to increase the economic condition of the masses.

Food of course is the basic factor.

And while considering the food problem Congress cannot afford under any circumstances to minimise the importance of family planning.

And we hope that whenever the Government makes an intensive drive in this direction it will not succumb to unreliable methods like the "safe period" of Abraham Stone, on whose propaganda it must have spent a tidy sum under a former Health Minister, because of her religious predilections.

Minor arson incidents like the burning of a Dassera pandal in Belgaum by the Maharashtrian group over the transfer of the areas from Mysore, in which incident some students have been arrested, show the trend of the coming Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti's agitation for border areas.

Border Area

Both the Bombay and Mysore Chief Ministers have had talks with Mr. Pant, Union Home Minister at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Hyderabad recently.

One of the suggestions was about arbitration by impartial outsiders to be nominated in equal numbers by the two States presided over by a nominee of the Central Government.

Mr. B. D. Jatti, Mysore Chief Minister, at the time of the would consult his colleagues and Party and then give his decision on the suggestion.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, speaking in Marathwada has assured the public that the border issue talks have made some progress. He has urged the impatient Samiti men not to stage any satyagraha for the border areas as the Government is quite alive to the issue and any such demonstration would only adversely affect the efforts for smooth transfer of the areas.

If better sense prevails, the Samiti's programme must by all means be postponed in order to strengthen the hands of the Bombay Chief Minister, who is no less ardent a Maharashtrian than any of the top men in the Samiti.

Nehru Firm

During the A.I.C.C. meeting the issue of bilingual Bombay State came up as an off-shoot of the resolution on having a single Pradesh Congress Committee in place of several regional ones for the whole of the Bombay State, with headquarters in Bombay City.

Speaking on the resolution Prime Minister Nehru made a pointed reference to the methods employed by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and the Mahagujarat Parishad in advancing their unilingual State propaganda.

He pointed out that as a democrat he was not against any change in the decision taken by Parliament, which he thought was a correct one, on the reorganisation of the States, which brought forth the bilingual Bombay State.

He recalled that the move was not initiated by the Congress but by prominent Praja Socialist leaders.

It was voted by majority in Parliament.

By the creation of bilingual Bombay State Maharashtra had got not only what it wanted but more, he said, and was in a "dominating position."

THE METHODS NOW BEING PURSUED BY THE SAMITI AND THE PARISHAD WERE "TYPICALLY FASCIST" AND INJURED THE UNITY OF INDIA AND ALL THAT INDIA STOOD FOR.

He considered Bombay not as a bilingual State but as a national State, which had during the past two years shown under Chief Minister Chavan efficient administration and considerable progress.

The Samiti's hasty tactics on border areas issue cannot be called anything but disrupting when the Chief Minister himself assures he is doing his best to solve the problem in the most amicable manner.

Mr. Nehru's statement has, it seems, riled the Parishad President.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik seems to make a grievance that Maharashtrians are a dominating factor in bilingual Bombay.

Yagnik Riled

But it has to be admitted that though Maharashtrians may be in number a little more, the Gujaratis financially wield an influence which has kept and can always keep the balance even.

And it is not merely the Maharashtrians who got more than what they wanted.

The Gujaratis also have got more than they could themselves have got if the Centre had not consented to merge Kutch in Bombay State.

Mr. Yagnik then refers to Gandhian principles on which the Parishad's Martyrs' Memorial satyagraha at Ahmedabad is continuing.

He seems to take objection to the reference to the three-days' happenings from August 12 at Ahmedabad.

While quoting Gandhiji, he seems to have forgotten that the Mahatma called off Satyagraha after the Chauri Chaura incident and admitted his 'Himalayan blunder.'

But the Parishad boss does not seem in a mood to call a halt to the satyagraha at Ahmedabad.

Bad Tactics

Addressing the 17th session of the Standing Labour Committee in Bombay, Mr. G. L. Nanda, Union Labour Minister, deprecated the tactics adopted by labour to back their demands.

Some of these tactics are tantamount to intimidation which is violation of the Code of Discipline agreed upon at the Labour Conference held at Naini Tal this year.

AT THE SAME TIME HE SAID THE TENDENCY ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS TO TAKE CASES TO THE HIGH COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURT CAUSED DELAYS AND FRUSTRATION TO THE WORKERS WHO RESORTED TO SATYAGRAHA AND HUNGER-STRIKES.

He urged the States to set up tripartite machinery without delay.

He also suggested a quarterly meeting at official level and twice a year at ministerial level to review developments in the context of current labour problems.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

PALMISTRY IN DANCE

A scene from Kuravanji, a ballet in Bharatnatya technique composed by Mrinalini Sarabhai. Mrinalini as Madanavalli (left) is pining for her Lord, while the gypsy girl (right) reads her palm and prophesies his early advent.

Folk Art Without Rural Roots

THE folk art of India is a rich, distinctive heritage with large potentialities.

Curiously enough it also makes her art world larger.

Although several plans are under way for the development of rural areas, the common folks with their traditional art forms are still in a condition of cultural segregation.

The situation is not likely to change as long as it continues to be dominated by the minorities—the urban areas.

The point that the gulf between the rural and urban areas should be shortened is urged by some in good faith.

The introduction of the art of towns into villages is suggested as a means of accelerating the levelling process.

The result of such a move can be imagined. Folk art will be kept in a state of continued isolation.

It will be further exposed to the dangers of the spohisticated trends, emanating from the urban art world.

Processed Art

Folk art ordinarily means the numerous art forms continued as a tradition by the common folks. This means something but not all; nevertheless the definition is stretched beyond its scope.

Anything, which is in the art way and which does not conform to the classical technique is empirically labelled as folk art.

Dance forms which are manufactured overnight and whose prototypes cannot be found anywhere are customarily named as folk dances.

FOLK ART HAS THUS COME TO MEAN WHAT IT REALLY IS NOT.

Obviously the true significance of any folk art is not yet fully understood.

Folk art, whatever its form, is essentially a natural expression of the people.

It represents much of what should be called the indigenous art tradition. It further reflects the art sense and creative urge with which the people are gifted.

And then the vital link subsisting between the folk art and the classical is still awaiting its proper appreciation.

In the first instance, the classical art has to be recognised as the result at a certain stage of a process of evolution.

Then in the scale of evolution folk art will emerge as the source to which the classical can be traced back in the final analysis

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

Environment

People cannot be inseparably divided between the rural and urban areas. The mother, who is a village woman, is assigned a place within the domain of folk art.

Her daughter, if she happens to migrate to a city, claims the classical type as her art and superciliously looks upon folk art as an inferior type, notwithstanding the fact she herself was brought up in the environments of folk culture.

Similar is the case with the folk and classical art.

Faulty classification of certain art forms is the obvious result of the division which is arbitrarily made.

Kathakali is practised by the common folks, but it has acquired, and rightly so, the status of the classical dance-drama.

The same criterion is not applied to other regions. For example the Ras and Ras Leela of Brija which are the Natya forms of Kathak are placed in the category of folk dance and drama, while the Ras Leela in the Manipuri technique is counted as classical.

Anomalies

In other fields also similar anomalies in classification are noticed.

The classical sculpture and architecture are treated as things of the past, because the artists who have continued the tradition are placed in the category of craftsmen. At the most they are labelled as folk artists, but they are never considered eligible for the cadre of classical artists.

Folk art, be it music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture or architecture, has a vital link with the corresponding art of the classical order.

If the classical art has to grow and expand, it must draw freely on the folk type.

The classical art to be conveyed to the common folks must be pure and authentic in technique.

At the same time, folk art should be moved to the urban areas and exploited intelligently for what it is worth.

It should not be allowed to be vitiated by the sophisticated trends of urban art. The levelling process will start on the right lines, if the townspeople will begin moving towards the villages in search of the tradition and resources of art.

Theatre Again

The premier city like Bombay must have a first class theatre for drama. This point was stressed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Ambassador-designate to America—at the farewell function organised in his honour by the Indian National Theatre.

The theatre movement appears to be steadily gathering momentum; and Bombay might get more than one theatre in the years to come. But the problem has to be viewed in the light of the necessity of rehabilitating drama.

The question is by whom the theatres will be built and managed.

Every agency will expect support from the Government, and the Government might not withhold it; but the point to be considered in this connection is whether such theatres would be available to all the sections of the public. The theatres built with the support of the Government and public must be public in the true sense of the word.

Drama needs for its rehabilitation theatres which are available at cheap rent and would be accessible to all the groups, be they professional or amateur.

Progressive?

A town-planning seminar which was inaugurated by Rajasthan's Governor Mr. Gurumukh Nihal Singh at Jaipur, was organised by the Institute Town-Planners.

The town-planners and engineers were urged by the Governor to develop a progressive style of contemporary Indian architecture.

Like every art, architecture must be progressive and at the same time it must be contemporary to the particular age. To this extent, Rajasthan's Governor was quite right in his view-point.

But one is at pains to understand what is meant by the words Indian and contemprorary in architecture.

Or the question would be how far modern architecture which has been in vogue is Indian in spirit and how it is related to the tradition.

The experts should have thought of this point, when they met in the settings of Jaipur which represents a remarkable phase of the truly Indian architecture and town-planning.

Jaipur could not be ananacronism, if modern architecture was evolved at least on the basis of its tradition proved to be Indian in form and design.

Any way modern India has become an enigma, because her so-called modern trends do not seem to be related in any way to the tradition which she has proudly claimed as her glorious tradition.

New U.S. Stamp Recalls Kossuth's Fight For Hungary's Freedom

NEW YORK, "RUSSIAN troops occupy Hungary. Freedom fighters in Budapest overwhelmed."

Those headlines, describing the unsuccessful Hungarian uprising whose second anniversary falls this month, could just as well have been written more than a hundred years ago, during the time of a Hungarian patriot named Louis Kossuth.

His birthday was marked here last month by the issue of a special postage stamp.

It honoured him as a "Champion of Liberty" during another era when Russian military might frustrated Hungary's hopes for freedom.

Unlike Imre Nagy, Kossuth was not executed by the Russians. He was forced to flee Hungary, however, was deprived of his citizenship and lived with the remaining 45 years of his life in foreign exile.

LAWYER

The son of an impoverished nobleman and lawyer, young Kossuth also studied the law.

He found that it granted special privileges to the rich, noble and landed; that it preserved the ancient system of feudal serfdom; that there was little freedom of speech or press; and that while his native land supposedly was an equal partner in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, actually the Magyars were being kept in subjection.

There were laws against printing newspapers, but young Kossuth began editing a Liberal paper—hoping to escape punishment by copying it by hand! When he became bolder and had a political paper printed, however, he was imprisoned for three years.

Kossuth then became editor of an established newspaper, although its politics were not nearly so "extreme."

Throughout Hungary the young editor was gaining a reputation for his brave assertions that Hungary deserved freedom, the emancipation of the serfs and the abolition of feudal privilege.

AS MINISTER

Finally he won enough supporters to gain a seat in parliament.

He soon distinguished himself as an orator and became the leader of the revolution.

By Jerry Klein

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848 HELPED TO ACHIEVE A MORE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION FROM THE CAPITAL AT VIENNA, AND KOSSUTH RECEIVED THE FAIRLY HARMLESS POST OF FINANCE MINISTER.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH DESCRIBED THE ARDENT NATIONALIST AS A TRAITOR. HOWEVER.

As if in reply, in 1849, Kossuth won power in Hungary and he issued a declaration of independence asserting that the ruling Hapsburg family "had forfeitation."

ed" the Magyar Throne.

Relations between the royal court and Budapest worsened to the point of armed conflict, and at first the Hungarian freedom fighters did well advancing almost to the gates of Vienna.

At this point however, intervention came from Russia.

Emperor Nicholas I was himself the son of a monarch who had been murdered, and he believed it was his mission to oppose the rising tide of Liberal nationalism throughout Europe and to defend the divine right of kings.

Russian troops began to pour into Hungary from the north while Austria invaded from the west.

Under General Arthur Gorgei, the embattled Hungarians had some successes.

They held the Austrians and even pushed the Russians out of Transylvania for a time but the weight of the Russian invasion smothered the Hungarians after three months of battle.

Many senior Magyar officers were executed by the victorious Russians, others were imprisoned.

At the special request of Emperor Nicholas, General Gorgei's life was spared, but he was interned for the next 18 years.

Meanwhile, Kossuth had fled to Turkey, which refused Russian and Austrian demands that he be returned.

His wife had a price on her head, but in disguise she managed to escape the country.

IN AMERICA

The United States sent the warship Mississippi to bring the Kossuths here.

New York gave the Hungarian patriot one of the greatest parades the city had ever witnessed and his stay in America was described as "A continuous ovation."

Kossuth's oratory kindled the enthusiasm of the people, already in sympathy with the cause he represented," one account says.

In Washington President Millard Fillmore welcomed him to the White House.

In a sad and pensive mood, the bearded "champion of liberty" sat for the photographs used for the present postage stamp.

LAST DAYS

Kossuth never returned to Hungary.

After eight years in England, he went to Italy, where he gazed across the Adriatic and dreamed of invasion legions which would cross the sea, land on the Dalmatian coast and free Hungary from bondage.

Offered amnesty if he would drop his dream of an independent Hungary, the proud and stubborn Kossuth refused.

He suffered a "bitter blow" in 1879 when his Hungarian citizenship was officially taken from him.

KOSSUTH REMAINED AN EXILE IN ITALY FOR ANOTHER 15 YEARS UNTIL HE DIED AT TURIN.

Only then did he return to Hungary, where he was buried in Budapest "amid a great demonstration of respect and affection... amid the mourning of the whole

Indonesia Tackles Rice Shortage

JAKARTA.

INDONESIA, one of Asia's most fertile countries, is trying to overcome a recurring shortage of rice, the staple food for its 85,000,000 people.

The lush, terraced ricefields on these equatorial islands produce up to three crops a year. But the demand from a fast-increasing population exceeds the supply.

Officials say about 100,000,000 United States dollars must be spent every year, importing the deficit of 750,000 tons. This is a big drain on badly needed foreign exchange.

Indonesia's annual home production of rice is over 10,000,000 tons, according to estimates here.

With "Operation Prosperity," the Government hopes to open up vast new "ricebowls," improve farm techniques and encourage a variety of other basic foods in the national diet.

The Government at present is harassed by economic evils arising from the scarcity of rice.

Speculation, graft and rising costs combine to send prices soaring, especially in Jakarta, a city of over 3,000,000 people.

Food shortages appear to be most acute on the island of Java, crammed with more than 50,000,000 people.

Java, named from the ancient Sanskrit "Java Dvipa" (Island of Rice) is one huge garden, with vegetation and crops bursting from rich volcanic soil.

There is probably still food for all on Java today, but it is unevenly distributed, and there seems to be never enough rice.

Organising rice "injections" for "minus" areas is a major worry for the Indonesian Government, which controls 3,000 islands in the Indian Ocean.

Rice—its price and abundance—has enormous political significance in present-day Indonesia.

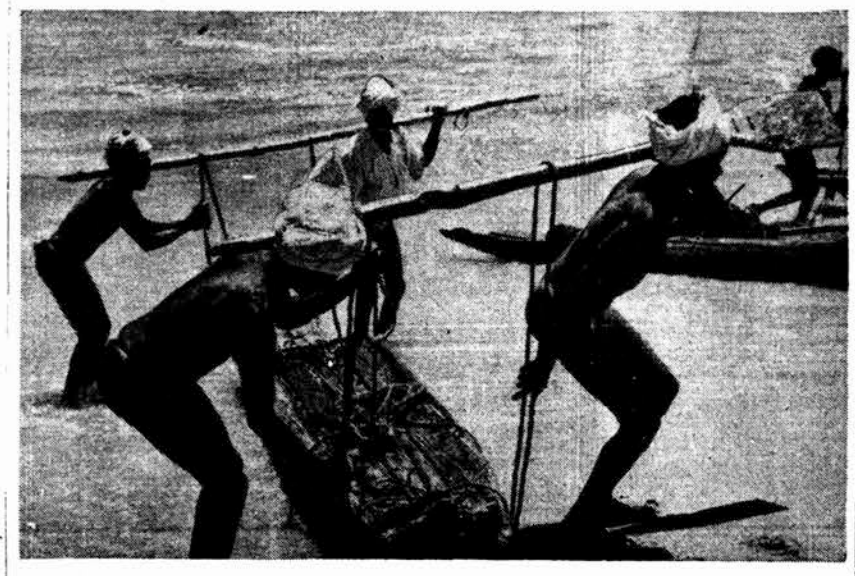
NEW PROJECTS

The powerful Indonesian Communist party, biggest in Asia outside China, has 6,000,000 supporters—most of them from overcrowded Central and East Java, where rice is the chief gauge of prosperity or hunger.

Outside Java there are huge uncultivated areas, suitable for growing food. In these areas the population is sparse.

Twenty big agricultural projects to swell the national food supply are planned by the Government. In this scheme, 200,000 hectars (500,000 acres) of potential farmland will be opened up in five years at a cost of 125,000,000 Rupiahs (about Rs. 52 million).

A start will be made in 1959, when hundreds of bulldozers and tractors begin preparing arable land in South Borneo, North and South Sumatra and the Central Celebes.



THE fishermen on the Madras coast, towing in their catamarans (country craft).

The coast of India is dotted with small communities of fishermen, as hardy and seasoned a folk as the sea-faring craft which they build with their own hands.

The maritime fish yields in India have been mounting steadily in recent years.

In the year 1956, they were at the highest since 1950, nearly 20 per cent more than the yield previous year.

With the efforts now being made to introduce new organisation, cold storage arrangements and mechanised trawlers, yields of fish are bound to touch new heights.

talking of BOOKS

C. D. Projects Aim At Mass Uplift

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA. By V. T. Krishnamachari. Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Pages 150. Price Re. 1.

THIS is a collection of speeches and articles by Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, on a subject of great importance to this country.

Community development has taken roots in this country as an instrument for bringing out rapid economic development and social and cultural uplift in rural areas.

★

Community development has been essentially a rural programme.

Success attending the efforts of the movement has attracted attention all over the world.

At the same time, however, there have been weaknesses and failures and there is increasing need for some kind of integrated examination of the whole movement in both principle and detail.

Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari has been associated with the community development programme in a key position from its very conception.

Such an examination cannot, of course, be expected in a book of this type which is a collection of articles and speeches written or delivered at different times, but one is surprised to find a considerable freshness of approach and critical analysis in this little volume.

As Mr. S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development, points out in his introduction, "His enthusiasm for the programme has been a perennial source of inspiration."

The speeches and articles included in this volume, therefore, make interesting reading and even though one cannot really expect any basic reassessment of the movement in this volume, one finds a considerable mass of material in it, which ought to prove useful to any one aiming at carrying out a reassessment of this type.

—H.

Western Friend Forced Her To Write Ramayana

RAMAYANA. By Sudha Mazumdar. Published by Orient Longmans, Private Ltd. Pages 536. Price Rs. 10.

THIS rendering of the immortal Indian epic Ramayana is a great achievement.

In a stirring introduction Smt. Sudha Mazumdar, a well-known social worker, has told the story of this book.

One of her young Western friends insisted on listening to the story of Ramayana as the name 'Rama' casually cropped up in conversation.

The narration moved her so much that she took a promise from Smt. Mazumdar that the Ramayana must be written exactly as it had been told.

As time passed and nothing was being done. Sally Cartwright kept on reminding Smt. Sudha Mazumdar about the promise that was given, and ultimately a book was born.

From Bengali

This is based on the Bengali version of Ramayana, written by Krittivasa five hundred years ago.

He was a real bard, who voiced the sentiments and aspirations of the populace in rustic language and beautiful metaphors, whose poetry was born of humble, everyday life and its happenings.

As a result, his Ramayana became popular immediately and for ever.

It was loved and recited in many homes. Even great writers like Sharad Chandra and Tagore had heard it in their childhood and were enchanted.

In short it became an integral part of the moral and cultural life of Bengal.

As English translations of Valmiki and Tulsidas versions of the Ramayana are available, Smt. Sudha Mazumdar decided wisely in following the Krittivasa version in this attempt of hers to familiarise her Western friends with the great epic of India.

Simple Style

Her style is beautifully simple, expressive and chaste.

She has interfered very little with the basic structure of the story and has not tried to moralise in an ostensible manner.

Nor has she tried to interpret and explain each incident for the benefit of the Western readers.

Thus her Ramayana has retained all the fervour and the simplicity of its great original.

Her style is that of a story-teller vivid, dramatic, brief and poignant.

The dialogue between Sita and Lakshmana is an example: "Why do you grieve?" she asked "What sorrow is in your heart?"

"How can I dare to say?" replied Lakshmana.

"By Rama's command I have brought you here to live in the forest..." and then he told her all... "Gripped by horror and amazement, the flowing tears washed Sita's face.

Useful Work

Dr. Radhakrishnan has referred in his foreword to the philosophical significance of this intensely moving drama of suffering and retribution.

He has also praised this effort of Smt. Shudha Mazumdar.

Indeed, it may be said that she has not left her chosen field of social work in thus devoting her time and energy to a scholarly pursuit, because this book of hers will be of great help in bringing about a better understanding between India and the Western world.

It will also be read with pleasure and profit by non-Bengali people of India who have not found the time or the energy to master Bengali, a rich and beautiful language.

—D. G. P.

INDIA THROUGH THE AGES

RAMBLES IN LITERATURE, ART, LAW AND PHILOSOPHY: By A. S. P. Ayyar. Published by the Madras Law Journal Office, Madras. Pages 479. Price Rs. 5.

HERE is a book which speaks of the greatness of ancient India, of the glories of Sanskrit, and what India today owes to this mother of languages.

The characters from Ramayana and Mahbharata add lustre to India's culture, past and present.

The author goes on to disclose to us the gems of Indian literature, efficacy of Ayurveda, the mine of wealth in Indian folklore.

The book is an outstanding study of all facets of Indian culture.

It will be very useful as a reference work for students of Indian history, literature, art, law and philosophy.

—K. K. S.

Catholic Schools Admit Negroes

Chronicle Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va.

While Virginia struggles to keep alive its segregated public school system, about 27,000 children are attending integrated Catholic parochial schools without incident or objection.

In Norfolk, where 10,000 white students have been locked out of the city's six high schools and junior highs to avoid integration, 30 Negro children are sitting in classes with 495 white pupils at a Catholic high school.

In historic Alexandria, where the school board is fighting the admission of 12 Negroes to public schools, 10 Negro girls are attending St. Mary's Academy for Girls.

Similar examples can be found throughout Virginia where parochial schools have been a calm oasis in the integration turmoil ever since the late Most. Rev. Peter L. Ireton, Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond, abolished racial barriers on May 7, 1954.

The Bishop's action came 10 days before the momentous Supreme Court integration decision that has jolted the South, politically and emotionally.

All The Same

What Americans call "juvenile delinquents," the Australians call "budgies" (boys) and "widgies" (girls).

In England they're called "Teddy boys."

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES

Just Imagining

I COULDN'T STOP HIM SHORT OF CONKING HIM OVER HIS THICK SKULL WITH THE WATER PITCHER, MISS JONES!
STOP WHOM?
MR. TRENT HIMSELF—FUMIGATING UP YOUR PRIVATE OFFICE WITH THOSE CHEAP STOGIES OF HIS! HE JUST BARGED RIGHT PAST ME!
'S ABOUT TIME, MISS MAYOR JONES. YOU KNOW TAXPAYERS HAVEN'T GOT MUCH PATIENCE WITH GALIVANTING PUBLIC OFFICIALS!
KRESTON'S FLUNKING OF WHIT BRUSSEL IS MORE THAN JUST A PLAIN CASE OF PREJUDICE, MISS JONES. IT'S GOT BIG POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS TOO!
MEANING—?
MEANING THE VOTERS OF THIS HERE TOWN ARE LINING UP—FOR OR AGAINST KRESTON. YOU WIND UP ON HIS SIDE ---
AND YOU'RE LEADING THE MINORITY—BECAUSE OUTSIDE OF YOU THERE AIN'T MUCH SUPPORT FOR THIS HERE MAVERICK, KRESTON. YOU GET THE DRIFT?
I GET THE DRIFT.
EVE GONE ALREADY, POPS?
SHE LEFT A NOTE. WROTE SHE HAD AN EARLY-MORNING CHORE TO ATTEND TO.
WHY, MR. KRESTON—IMAGINE BUMPING INTO YOU HERE—OF ALL PLACES!
WHAT'S SO ODD ABOUT HERE, MISS JONES, SINCE I LIVE ON THIS STREET?
YOU-ER-WORK AROUND HERE, MISS JONES?
OH, NO—MILES AWAY, BUT I ADORE A LONG, BRISK WALK IN THE MORNING. IT SORT OF GIVES YOU—WELL, A PURPOSE.
WHAT PURPOSE, MISS JONES?
HUH? I MEAN—WELL...
OH—THE HECK WITH PRETENDING! MY PURPOSE WAS TO BUMP INTO YOU, MR. LINK KRESTON. NOW GO AHEAD AND BE SHOCKED!
O.K., I AM!
IF I WERE A SOPHOMORE, I SUPPOSE YOU'D LABEL WHAT I'VE GOT AS A SCHOOLGIRL CRUSH. BUT I'VE GRADUATED, MR. KRESTON.
GO ON.
THAT'S JUST IT—I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO! BUT I DO KNOW THAT I GOT UP THIS MORNING WITH AN AWFUL YEN TO SEE YOU! YOU'RE THE PROFESSOR, MR. KRESTON, SO...
YOU TELL ME—PLEASE!
I TEACH ENGLISH AND HISTORY—NOT PSYCHOLOGY OR ADVICE TO THE LOVE-I MEAN... BLAST IT, I DON'T KNOW!
AS A TEACHER—REASONABLY YOUNG AND A HAIR OUT OF THE OGRE CLASS—I'M USED TO THE BOBBY SOXERS IN MY CLASS DEVELOPING SCHOOLGIRL CRUSHES ON ME—
BUT—YOU! FRANKLY, MISS JONES, I THINK YOU'RE JUST IMAGINING ME!
I WISH THAT WERE TRUE—FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY BOOTS I WISH IT!

'GRAY'S ANATOMY' ENTERS CENTENARY YEAR

KNOWN TO SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AS "GRAY'S ANATOMY," HENRY GRAY'S "ANATOMY DESCRIPTIVE AND APPLIED" WAS FIRST PUBLISHED A CENTURY AGO, IN 1858.

Those who consider modern book reviews colourless and dull sometimes sigh for the slashing notices of days gone by, of which the following is a striking example:

"Mr. Gray has published a book that was not wanted.... It is low and unscientific in tone....compiled, for the most part, in a manner inconsistent with the professions of honesty which we find in the preface ....A more unphilosophical amalgam of anatomical details, and crude surgery we never met with."

After filling six closely printed columns with quotations intended to show that the author had merely paraphrased Quain and Sharpey's "Anatomy," the reviewer (Medical Times and Gazette, 1859, n.s. vol. 18, p. 241), calls the book "an example of debased compilation and unscrupulous assumption."

How surprised he would have been had anyone suggested that it would still be in great demand a century later.

Henry Gray

ELUSIVE FIGURE

It is a curious fact that Henry Gray, whose name has been a household word in medical circles for one hundred years, should be a shadowy and elusive figure. We know so little about him and wish we knew more. Even the year of his birth is uncertain.

According to the obituary notice in the proceedings of the Royal Society he was 36 years old, when he died of smallpox in June 1861, but subsequent biographers give the date of birth as 1827.

The son of a private messenger to George IV and William IV, Henry Gray was entered as a "perpetual student" in the pupils' book of St. George's Hospital, London, on May 6, 1845. Three years later he qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (he was elected F.R.C.S. in 1860) and was awarded the College's triennial prize for an essay on "The origin, connection and distribution of the nerves of the human eye and its appendages."

He became F.R.S. at the early age of 25 and lectured on anatomy at his Alma Mater from 1853 to 1858.

LUCIDITY

The book on which his fame rests rapidly acquired wide popularity at a time when several excellent works on anatomy were in common use. It did not contain any new discoveries, but it presented the known facts more lucidly and more systematically than its competitors and excelled in the wealth and artistry of its illustrations. It was based on long hours of patient dissecting in which the author was assisted by Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter, who was responsible for the very fine drawings.

Gray's style of writing was not distinguished, but he was greatly helped by Timothy Holmes's literary skill.

The first edition of "Gray's Anatomy" had 750 pages and 363 illustrations, and sold for 28s. The current 31st edition, published in 1954 and edited by T. B. Johnston and J. Willis, has 1,565 pages with 1,317 illustrations, and its price has risen to £5.

The publishers of the first edition were John W. Parker & Son, West Strand, London; their business was taken over by Longmans, who have been responsible for all subsequent editions.

The Philadelphia firm Blanchard & Lea (now Lea & Febiger) acquired the American Rights from Parker & Son, and every American edition has been issued by this house. When the seventeenth American (semi-centennial) edition appeared in 1908 a reviewer particularly noted how few of the original illustrations had been displaced and how little the descriptive text had changed except for amplification.

—DISCOVERY, London.

Farm, Factory Job Crowns School Career In Russia

ATLANTA.

NIKITA KRUSCHEV has commanded a basic reform in Russian general education which is almost sure to set many American educators secretly to sighing.

He has announced that the present 10-year elementary and secondary system in which all children enter school at seven is to be radically reformed.

The students will still enter at seven. They will then go to classes for eight years, just as before. But at the end of that octave the students graduate—into a factory or farm job. These jobs they must fill for two years.

Exception

During the two work years those who demonstrate "patience, industry" (hard work) and also a "thirst for learning," will be allowed three days off each week to go to school.

Those who persevere at both work and classes will be allowed to take examinations for entry to higher educational establishments.

If after two years of productive factory or farm work and study they still show themselves worthy, they will have the last two years free of any obligation to engage in productive work.

The exception is what will set some of our own educators to wistful wishing for a plan not so drastic but which would take the drones and the lazy out of the classroom and make them demonstrate and earn the right to be there.

The exception in this new basic reform, as Kruschev describes it, is for "the gifted."

Those who apply themselves and who show exceptional ability in music, the arts and mathematics in the first eight years will not be required to put in two years of work on a farm or in a manufacturing plant.

For all others the rule will be, "after eight years, studies must not interrupt productive work for two years. For these the way is open for further schooling only if they earn it on the job.

Two Factors

Two factors of the present system brought the Kremlin to this radical decision.

The first is by no means a Communist monopoly. It is a universal liability. Kruschev angrily states that too many of those with university education are unwilling to work with their hands. They take a superior attitude as if manual labour were a disgrace.

Such persons, says Kruschev, should never have been given higher education. It is an attitude very embarrassing indeed to a Socialist country which claims to be a direct expression of "workers."

Kruschev indignantly moves to put an end to this. The really gifted, the able, hard-working children, will go right ahead.

All others will, after eight years, do hard manual work for two years.

If the "thirst for learning" is strong enough they can obtain it.

It will not be an easy thing to do, but millions of Americans have been doing this for years.

Our so-called "evening colleges" have developed into a necessary part of our 20th century educational system.

Every year thousands of young American men and women and hundreds not so old hold down a full-time job and yet earn degrees, academic and professional, in night classes.

In a sense, therefore, Kruschev is imitating a device of the capitalist countries.

New Class

The second factor which disturbed the Soviet Premier was that his educational statistics revealed development of a marked middle class.

The sons and daughters of Communist doctors, scientists, lawyers, artists and intellectuals have all gone to the university, thereby greatly increasing the "new class."

KRUSCHEV PETULANTLY DEPLORED THE FACT THAT THERE ARE RELATIVELY FEW CHILDREN OF PEASANTS AND WORKERS IN THE UNIVERSITIES. IN MOSCOW THEY MAKE UP ONLY ABOUT 35 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL.

American university and college presidents would not care to adopt Kruschev's plan.

But they all know that somewhere around 30 per cent of their student bodies have no purpose in education and no real business in the classroom, taking up the time of teachers and holding back those who do study.

There are days when the Kruschev plan would seem a fitting fate for those.

By Ralph McGill

Child Welfare In Far East

TOKYO: An international conference on children's welfare, the first of its kind to be held in the Far East, will be held here.

A Metropolitan Government spokesman said that about 550 delegates representing 67 organisations in 40 nations were expected to take part in the meeting.

The conference, the "International Study Conference on the Child in the Family", will be sponsored by the International Union for Child Welfare in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Welfare.

The International Union for Child Welfare was organised 37 years ago in Geneva and is in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Its primary objectives are to make known throughout the world the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of a Child, to relieve children in distress, raise the standards of child welfare, and improve the physical and economic development of the child.

Drive-In-Theatre

Perth: — "Drive-in-Theatre" said the sign outside the Kalgoorlie theatre, so the party drove in—in their horse and buggy.

Attendants blinked, and protested but the driver was adamant that a horse and buggy was a vehicle, and so entitled to enter a drive-in-theare. The party stayed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

Manjrekar, Kenny Supremely Confident

PRABHAKAR RAO AROUSES JOYOUS APPLAUSE

CHRONICLE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE EXPERTS AS WELL AS THE CASUAL ENTHUSIASTS, WATCHING THE OPENING DAY'S FARE IN THE NATIONAL SAVINGS CRICKET MATCH AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM, MUST HAVE BEEN MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH THE TOTAL OF 219 FOR THE LOSS OF NINE WICKETS BY THE CHIEF MINISTER'S XII AGAINST THE GOVERNOR'S XII AT THE CLOSE OF PLAY.

VIJAY MANJREKAR

SCORE-BOARD

CHIEF MINISTER'S XII
(First Innings)

P. Roy c Nadkarni b Gupte 27, Vijay Mehra b Ranjane 6, Daljit Singh c Contractor b Ranjane 3, V. L. Manjrekar run out 38, C. G. Borde l.b.w. Gupte 18, R. B. Kenny batting 68, R. F. Surti st. Bhandu b Gupte 5, Madan Mehra c Ramchand b Bhandari 21, W. Ghose c Nadkarni b Bhandari 1, V. Ramamurthy b Bhandari 0, Prabhakar Rao batting 27, V. V. Kunar to bat. Extras 5. Total (for 9 wkts.) 219.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 15 (Vijay Mehra—Roy 9; 2 for 18 (Daljit Singh—Roy 9); 3 for 67 (Manjrekar—Roy 20); 4 for 83 (Roy—Borde 8); 5 for 114 (Borde—Kenny 21); 6 for 124 (Surti—Kenny 26); 7 for 174 (Madan Mehra—Kenny 52); 8 for 178 (Ghose—Kenny 55); 9 for 178 (Ramamurthy—Kenny 55).

Bowling Analysis: V. Ranjane 18-4-50-2; Swaranjit Singh 3-3-0-0; G. S. Ramchand 7-3-12-0; P. R. Umrigar 2-0-3-0; S. P. Gupte 24-8-64-3; R. G. Nadkarni 20-11-22-0; P. Bhandari 13-5-44-3; N. J. Contractor 8-2-19-0.

GOVERNOR'S XII: P. R. Umrigar, Dina Bhandu, G. S. Ramchand, Nari Contractor, Swaranjit Singh, S. P. Gupte, J. M. Ghorpade, V. Ranjane, P. Bhandari, S. Nazareth, R. G. Nadkarni and K. Mitter.

If batting will always be the magnet to draw large crowds, then there is little doubt that both Vijay Manirekar and Ramnath Kenny fulfilled expectations.

But if it is the cross bat which is the sign of the cricketer, beloved by the multitude, then the sixty-three members of the various committees could not do better than present a 15-year Annuity Certificate to Prabhakar Rao, who batted with the jollity of a New Year's reveller to make 27, comprising a six and three 4's, out of the unfinished stand of forty-one in nineteen minutes.

The day's proceedings started with a two-minute silence because of the death of Mr. M. M. (Goradia) Amersey yesterday.

This might, perhaps, have had a damping effect on Roy and Vijay Mehra, who opened the innings to the attack of Vasant Ranjane and Swaranjit Singh.

Both survived chances when they were six, the unlucky bowler being Ranjane, who teased and tormented the batsmen with his swings to a hungry string of slips.

But the seamer had sweet revenge when he yorked Mehra and then had Daljit Singh caught ankle-high by Nari Contractor.

STROKES SWEET AS A NUT

Vijay Manjrekar then joined his skipper with the total at 18 and the Test all-rounder proved that what is bred in the bones will come out in an innings.

He was at the wicket for a little over an hour during which he collected 38 with strokes, powerful, swift and accurate, and the sound of which was as sweet as a nut, all because his timing was immaculate.

The crowd grumbled and mumbled at Bapu Nadkarni for terminating Manjrekar's innings when the total was 67.

Manjrekar deflected Subhash Gupte to mid-wicket and rightly called for a sharp single, but Roy, rooted to the crease, sent his colleague back. The batsman made a heroic effort to save his wicket; he slipped, lost grip of his bat and before he could vault to safety Nadkarni, who had scurried after the ball, had made a splendid throw to the wicket-keeper.

Chandu Borde silenced his critics when he began with a flourish cracking Gupte for two 4's in the same over. Roy, who was sedateness and circumspection personified was 27 with the lunch total at eighty-three for three.

RAMNATH KENNY

Roy fell to the first ball after the resumption, Nadkarni holding him at mid-wicket off Gupte.

KENNY STILL THERE

From then on until the drowing of stumps, Ramnath Kenny was in his academic vein.

All his strokes were unhurried but deliberately steered to their destination, which seven times was the boundary in his unbeaten 68.

Being 178 for nine and with nineteen minutes left for play—then came in Prabhakar Rao to cause a Zulu dance in the crowd, when he lifted Bhandari to the pavilion.

Well as Ranjane and Gupte bowled, this report would be incomplete if mention is not made of stock bowler Nadkarni.

IN ADDITION TO HIS SPLENDID EFFORTS MENTIONED ABOVE, HE CROWNED THEM WITH A ONE-HANDED CATCH TO DISMISS GHOSE AT MID-WICKET AND BOWLED INTELLIGENTLY AND ACCURATELY, JUDGING BY HIS FIGURES OF 20-11-22-0.

Another to deserve an orchid was Ramchand, who at short square-leg held a full-blooded pull from Madan Mehra with all the ease and grace in the world.

Western Oust Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second string of Greater Bombay Police made an ignoble exit, when they lost rather tamely to Western Railway in their first debut in the Bombay State Volleyball Championship at the Jamboori maidan, Worli, today.

Western Railway excelling in attack and defence conceded 1 point in the first game and three in the second.

The Railwaymen prevailed by 15-1, 15-3.

In the other match, Parsi Sports Association were conceded a walk-over, as Central Railway team failed to put in appearance.

Bassey Wins

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Hogan (Kid) Bassey, Nigeria's world featherweight boxing champion, gained a clear cut points decision over Carmelo Costa of Brooklyn in their ten-round non-title fight at Madison Square Garden here last night.

Coast Battery Hold Navy Goalless: Central 'D' Beat Young Comrades 2-0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

COAST BATTERY, a first division side, held to a goalless draw Indian Navy a senior side, despite extra time, in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championships, at the Lloyds Reclamation Ground, this evening.

Earlier in the evening, Central Railway "D" accounted for Young Comrades by two goals to one

Indian Navy gave a very disappointing display and had it not been for Sen their custodian, they might have even last.

He stopped a fine shot from Mandana midway through and then a couple of other efforts from the same player.

WORST OFFENDER

Mandana, however, was the worst offender and had he not wasted the chances that came his way, Coast Battery might have won.

Early in the game, J. Singh could have scored for Indian Navy, but he failed to tap in a goalmouth centre from K. Lal. J. Singh was also in the same mood as Mandana, bungling many a good opportunity.

In the twenty-first minute, Sen rushed out to meet Mandana, who shot but the ball travelled wide.

Soon after that left-back P. Singh moved up and nearly scored but his scoop was saved by the goalkeeper.

Three minutes after the change of ends, Sen rushed out to foil Jeevan Singh and off the deflection Mandana shot wide.

Indian Navy were unfortunate in the second half of extra time. Gaonkar stopped Sinham's penalty corner shot and off the rebound Ghosh scooped, but the ball hit the upright and went out of play.

CENTRAL TRIUMPH

Earlier Central Railway 'D' scored an odd goal in three victory over Young Comrades to enter the tournament proper.

Central Railway "D" were put into arrears as early as the third minute when Shreedhar Pawar converted a corner for Young Comrades.

But, thereafter, they fought back keeping Young Comrades on the defence and it resulted in left-back Craveiro Noronha being warned for dangerous play.

HOWEVER, CENTRAL WERE ONLY ABLE TO OBTAIN THE EQUALISER IN THE FOURTEENTH MINUTE, WHEN NORRIS JACOB CONVERTED A PENALTY BULLY AWARDED AGAINST PASCOAL NORONHA STOPPING A GOAL-BOUND SHOT OFF EVARIST D'SOUZA WITH HIS FOOT.

The winning goal came midway through the second half, when outside-left Reggie D'Silva went through on his own to score from a narrow angle, the ball deflecting off the goalkeeper's pads into the net.

Lone Goal Victory For Turner Morrison

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Turner Morrison secured both the points in their match in the third division of the Parel Hockey League against Avery Sports Club, beating them by a solitary goal at the Police ground, Naigaum, this evening.

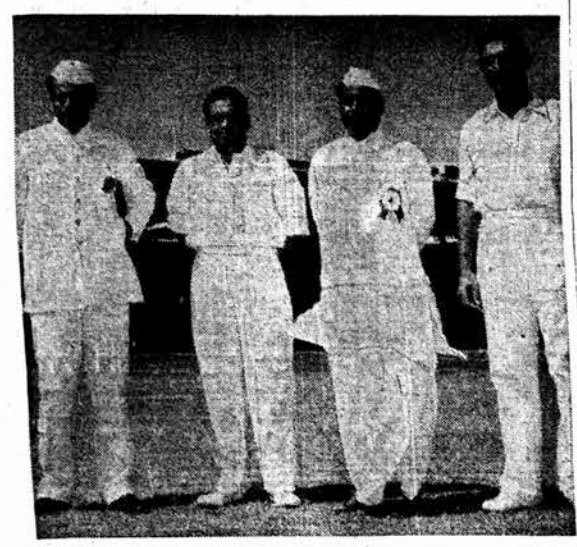
After a goalless first half, inside-right Tony Nazareth scored the all-important goal.

Earlier, in the fourth division, State Bank triumphed by a solitary goal over Mercantile Bank.

Centre-forward G. D'Sa was the goal-getter in the first half.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Private Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street Bombay 1. Editor: D. C. PATOLE

WITH THE RIVAL CAPTAINS



The two-day cricket match between the Governor's XII and the Chief Minister's XII began at the Brabourne Stadium, on Saturday, the inaugural day of the Small Savings Fortnight, in aid of the Small Savings Scheme. Here are photographed the rival captains, P. Roy and Polly Umrigar, with the Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr. Homi J. H. Talyerkhan.

East Bengal's 2-0 Win Spells Third Round Of Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EAST BENGAL CLUB, Calcutta moved into the third round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, this evening with a two goals to nil win over Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, before a capacity crowd.

It was a veritable triumph of finish over technique. Whilst the Coach Factory delighted with their passing and approach work, East Bengal proved that speed and finish are the ones that pay dividends.

Though East Bengal struggled for goals, it was their forward line that tested the Coach Factory's efficient goalkeeper Stephen Shadruk more often, but he was beaten by ones no goalkeeper could have been expected to save.

I.C.F.'s OWN FAULT

The entire fault lay with the wing backs of the Coach Factory. It was their duty to keep the speedy East Bengal wingers in check, instead they were nowhere near them and that is where East Bengal got both their goals.

The Coach Factory withstood early pressure from the East Bengal side and then submitted their opponents to a gruelling time with beautiful short passing, especially by keeping the ball high up.

In the eighth minute, Kanniappan drove from 30 yards out to goal following a back pass from Thomas, but his shot travelled over the bar.

Two free-kicks were then awarded as the wing-halves fouled, but the Bengal defence cleared.

Rajaram ICFs lift-winger, then emulated his right-winger, but that was also over the bar.

East Bengal had the ICF goalie tested in the fifteenth minute, when Moosa headed Kharoola's high centre, but the goalkeeper collected and cleared.

At the other end, Kanniappan provided Sreenivasan with an open header chance but he headed over the bar.

Then from a fast move by the East Bengal right-winger Kharoola in the seventeenth minute put Sarkar, the centre forward, away to beat th ehelpless custodian with a neat placement.

Siva made a thirty-five vaid attempt after the East Bengal defenders retreated, but seth managed to balance the well-directed shot in his hands in the thirteeth minute.

WELL SAVED

Moosa centred accurately, but goalkeeper Shadruck punched away to Kharoola's head. However, the goalkeeper managed to push away again, but the ball returned back for Balram to take a ground shot, which the goalkeeper collected and cleared.

Shreenivasan tested the Bengal goalkeeper from close in after the break, off Rajaram's spadework, but he managed to deflect the ball away to the same attacker who parted to the right where Kanniappan fumbled and lost the ball to a defender.

Moosa had a good try off Balram's pass but Shadruck saved in the fifth minute.

BALRAM BEAT KUPPUSWAMY NEAR GOAL LINE AND BACKPASSED FOR MOOSA TO DO THE DAMAGE FROM CLOSE IN, BUT THE GOALKEEPER ANTICIPATED AND SAVED WELL.

Skipper Janakirama headed over a fine corner attempt in the fifteenth minute.

Excitement reached feverish heights as the Integral factory forced Bengal to defend in the twentieth minute. It was lucky for East Bengal that Rajaram's header amidst a confused goal just travelled over the bar after Kannaippan had provided a beautiful centre.

Narayan was warned for deliberately kicking Ganapathy after an incident. Kharoola provided East Bengal with their second goal in the twenty-fifth minute with a hard narrow angle shot following a cross pass from Balram which travelled across goalmouth.

Moosa first timed beautifully a pass from Balram but Shadruk saved at the expense of a corner in the thirty-second minute.

The teams were:

EAST BENGAL: Sett; Chanda, Guha; Ram Bahadur, Bir Baha dur, T. Choudhury; Kharoola, Narayan, Balram, Moosa.

INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY: Stephen Shadruk; Selvaraj, Ganapathy, Williams, Kuppuswamy, Janakeraman; Kanniappan, Siva, Thomas Sreenivasan, Rajaram.

REFEREE: A. K. Sinha.

Western, Phoenix Live To Fight Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Down by two goals to nil in the first half the senior string of Western Railway staged a brilliant recovery in the second half, to earn a replay on Monday, against Phoenix Mills, in their encounter in the quarter-finals of the Callan Cup Football Tournament, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Two snap goals by Phoenix Mills in the first half placed their team in a strong position but for the Railway's last minute equaliser through right-half Gulab Singh, Phoenix would have carried the day.

A minute before close of play, Railway obtained the equaliser through a powerful through pass from right-back Krishnan, which was connected on the run by right-half Gulab Singh, who lobbed the ball into goal over the head of the onrushing goalkeeper Sheenappa.

EARLIER MATCH

In the earlier match in the Rafi Munshi Cup Football Tournament, Britannia Biscuit Sports Club secured a victory over Neptune Insurance by the odd goal in three.

Midway through the first half, Britannia drew first blood through outside-left Ramchandra off a pass in the box by inside-left M. Dias.

In the fifth minute after change of ends, Neptune Insurance obtained the equaliser through outside-left V. Antao off a cross pass from outside-right Joe.

Ten minutes later, Britannia secured the 'match-winner' through centre-half P. Luis off a pass from centre-forward Maurice Britto.

ThreeOutOfFive Walk-Overs InMen'sDoubles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Out of five matches down for decision in the first round of men's doubles, three were walk-overs in the Matunga Gymkhana Open Badminton Tournament, at the Gymkhana court, this evening.

The results:

MEN'S SINGLES (1st Round): R D Sangle beat V D Sirur 15-3, 15-6; J Fernandes beat K C Fong 15-6, 11-15, 15-12; K V Shenoy beat M P Pamphalia 15-8, 15-12; N Bhateja w.o. P V Kamath.

MEN'S DOUBLES (1st Round): V B Pandit and N N Narvekar w.o. M J Kenia and H R Doshi; V K Thakkar and S D Palekar w.o. K R Seshadhri and partner; P N Surendranath and C K Sachdev beat V P Kapadia and Bhatena 15-9, 8-15, 15-12; S R Jeyram and S Rajani w.o. M C Pandit and R Rao; K V Shenoy and W Moghe beat R Sanjani and Subba Row 15-6, 15-7.

JUNIORS' SINGLES (First Round): V Idnani w.o. 'A' player; N D Kelkar w.o. V D Kelkar; Sudhir Powar beat V Kalambi 15-3, 15-5; K N Iyer beat K P Lokhande 15-5, 15-9, 15-10; P D Tandon w.o. B S Pandit; V K Khanna beat D Mathur 15-2, 15-12; V Balehandan beat S S Pandit 15-4, 15-8; R A Sarmarkar w.o. Robin Chakravarty; R V Gokhale beat L Subba Row 15-4, 15-2; N Rajani w.o. A N Ramaswami; G E Awati beat Laxman Rao 15-7, 15-12; R Sanjvi w.o. M J Murdeshwar.

ASSAM TENNIS TOURNEY

SILCHAR, Nov. 1.

The first All-Assam Hard Court Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Assam Lawn Tennis Association, will be held at Gauhati in the middle of November.

LATHI BETTERS HIS 200 YDS. BUTTERFLY STROKE RECORD

CHRONICLE AQUATICS CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NATIONAL butterfly stroke champion and record holder, Subhashchandra Lathi, broke the only record lowered today on the final day's programme of the twentieth annual swimming gala of the Cricket Club of India, at their pool, this evening.

Little Linda Campbell was the outstanding girl swimmer figuring prominently in the senior events too.

The results were:

GIRLS UNDER 16

50 YARDS BUTTERFLY STROKE: Shailaja Talwarkar 1; Pallavi Marewalla 2; Patty Anderson 3. Time: 44.0S.

50 YARDS FREESTYLE: Linda Campbell 1; Vandana Merchant 2; Jill Belwell 3; Time: 36.4S.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 YARDS FREESTYLE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Elizabeth Mary Stewart 1; Freny S. Mistry 2; Yogini D. Shah 3. Time: 1 M. 12.0S.

200 YARDS BREAST STROKE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Shailaja C. Talwalkar 1; Elizabeth Mary Stewart 2; Pallavi Mariwalla 3. Time: 3M 18.6S.

100 YARDS BACKSTROKE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Patty Anderson 1; Freny S. Mistry 2; Jill Bedwell 3. Tme: 1M 25.8S.

PLAIN DIVING (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Patty Anderson 1; Linda Campbell 2; E. Canning 3. Points: 49.

75 YARDS MEDLEY (INDIVIDUAL): Elizabeth Stewart) 1; Freny S. Mistry 2; Jill Bedwell 3. Time: 1M 0.2S.

4x50 YARDS FREESTYLE RELAY: P.M. Hindu 'A' (Minal Karnik, Vandana Merchant, Damyanti Merchant, Yogini D. Shah) 1; CCI 2; Willingdon Club 3.

BOYS UNDER 16

100 YARDS FREESTYLE: Avinash B. Sarang 1; P. Miovic 2; Prakash B. Chandnani 3. Time: 1 M. 5.4 S.

100 YARDS BREAST STROKE: Ramdas S. Prabhu 1; A. S. Gokhale 2; P. Miovic 3. Time: 1 M. 18.75 S.

MEN'S EVENTS

200 YARDS BREAST STROKE (WESTERN INDIA): Suresh Hariani 1; L. K. Sharma 2; R. S. Prabhu 3. Time: 2 M. 40.25 S.

100 YARDS FREESTYLE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Lalu B. Bajaj 1; Srinivas V. Kini 2; Ramchandra A. Manerikar 3. Time: 54.5 S.

200 YARDS BUTTERFLY STROKE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Subhashchandra G. Lathi 1; Suresh M. Hariani 2; Arun D. Shirsekar 3. Time: 2 M. 35.0 S. (New Meet Record). Old Record: 2 M. 37.25 S. by Subhashchandra Lathi in 1956.

100 YARDS BACKSTROKE WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Lalu B. Bajaj 1; Bali S. Chandnani 2; Haridas Bhawsar 3. Time: 1 M. 10.7 S.

PLAIN DIVING (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Khattau P. Thakkar (53.5 points) 1; Sheilendra J. Rane 2; S. R. Mhatre 3.

4 x 50 YARDS INTER-CLUB MEDLEY RELAY: National Sports Club of India (Lalu Bajaj, Kapadia, Bali Chandnani and Srinivas Kini) 1; P. M. Hindu Bath 'A' (Haridas Bhawsar, Suresh Hariani, Subhashchandra Lathi and Dinesh Damani) 2; P. M. Hindu Bath 'B' disqualified. Time: 1 M. 58.1 S.

100 YARDS FREESTYLE (CONFINED TO CLUB MEMBERS): Girdhari Chandnani 1; M. N. Kapadia 2; A. C. Chandnani 3. Time: 1 M. 7.2 S.

400 YARDS FREESTYLE (WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP): Kanu P. Merchant 1; Vijay Bapat 2; Avinash B. Sarang 3. Time: 5 M. 6.2 S.

100 YARDS INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY: Bali S. Chandnani 1; Mohan M. Karnik 2; Ramchandra Manerikar 3. Time: 1 M. 9.9 S.

4 x 50 METRES FREESTYLE RELAY: P. M. Hindu 'A' (Dinesh Damani, Suresh Desai, A. C. Talwalkar and Subhashchandra Lathi) 1; N. S. C. I. (Shyam Bajaj, Bali Chandnani, Lalu Bajaj, S. V. Kini) 2; M. G. M. O. 'A' 3.

Growing MCC Casualties

SYDNEY, November 1.

The first Test between England and Australia will not start in Brisbane until December 5 but already the English team of veterans is showing signs of decay—after only a couple of minor matches.

Left-hand batsman Willie Watson will be unable to give any useful assistance to England for many weeks yet. Some observers believe that Peter May will not risk selecting Watson for any of the vital Test matches.

The English captain himself is well equipped to sumpathise with Watson. Although he scored a brilliant 113 in the match in Perth against a Combined Australian XI, he was unable to take the field for more than half the game. He pulled a leg muscle while attempting to turn for a second run and immediately retired from the field. Doctors have strongly advised him to give the leg plenty of rest.

Fast bowler Frank Tyson has also been advised to rest. But he is playing in the game opening at Adelaide today. Since arriving in Australia he has suffered a painful attack of lumbago. If the ailment does not clear up completely the dowling of "Typhoon" Tyson may be reduced to a mere breeze.

Spin bowler Jim Laker is 36 and admits that this will be his last Test series. But the sensitive first finger of his right hand may keep him from the bowling crease more than he expects. He is hoping that the Australian wickets will be more kind to his spinning finger than English wickets.

In England he has to carry around a jar of balsam and a pice of sandpaper to keep the finger in food condition. He uses the balsam to heal a callus caused by constant handling of the ball and the sandpaper to smooth the edges of the callus to save it from catching on the ball's seam.

Wicket-keeper Godfrey Evans, almost 40, is another player who is likely to be slowed down by the gruelling Test series in the hot Australian summer.

Many sportswriters here expect that an urgent plea for repiacements will be sent to London before the tour is complete.

WATSON LIKELY TO PLAY ON NOVEMBER 21

ADELAIDE, Nov. 1.

At the request of the MCC, Freddie Brown, manager of the touring team in Australia telephoned Lord's today to discuss Willie Watson's knee injury and the possibility of a replacement.

Brown later said he was asked: "What about a replacement?" and he replied: "Leave it to us. There is no panic."

Asked to elaborate Brown stated: "This means that at the moment we do not want an additional player."

It is hoped that Watson will be fit to play against an Australian XI in the match beginning at Sydney on November 21.

Peter May is recovering from the injury to his right knee and Brown said May reported no ill effects after playing golf today.—Reuter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA TRAIL BEHIND WITH 80 RUNS ON FIRST INNINGS

ADELAIDE, November 1.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, at stumps, on the second day of the four-day match against the M.C.C., here today, were 61 runs for the loss of three wickets.

Earlier, the M.C.C., in reply to South Australia's score of 165 in the first innings, had made 2-15, taking a lead of 80 runs.

Peter Richardson for the M.C.C. was the top scorer with 88. Tom Graveney, who with Richardson was batting at the close yesterday, put up 41 good runs before he was caught by Jarman off Bedford behind the stumps.

When they were parted, the MCC stood only 45 runs behind with eight wickets in hand and a big first innings lead looked likely. But the middle order batsmen failed and it was left to the tailenders to swell the total.

Star of the later batsmen was again Freddie Trueman, who hit 23 in eight minutes including three fours and a six. Jim Laker also hit a six and young Roy Swetman was left not out 20, when the MCC innings finished after four hours 18 minutes.

Martin dismissed five of his victims for 40 runs in twelve overs after lunch.

Of the three South Australian wickets which fell before the close, in their second innings Jim Laker had taken two for 16 runs, and Tyson the only other for 12 runs.

SCORE BOARD

South Australia, First innings 165

MCC, First innings

P. E. Richardson c Jarman b Martin 88, C. A. Milton lbw Martin 6, T. W. Graveney c Jarman b Bedford 41, R. Subba Row b Bedford 17, M. C. Cowdrey c Favell b Martin 14, T. E. Bailey c Harris b Martin 11, G. A. R. Lock b Martin 9, R. Swetman not out 20, F. Tyson run out 4, F. S. Trueman c Favell b Martin 23, J. C. Laker c Favell b Martin 12, Extras 0, Total 245.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/18, 2/120, 3/142, 4/166, 5/166, 6/183, 7/190, 8/195, 9/222, 10/245.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Drennan 9/0/37/0, Cameron 6/0/23/0, Martin 28.1/2/110/7, Dansie 2/0/4/0, Bedford 21/5/71/2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Second innings

L. Favell c Graveney b Laker 27, G. Stevens lbw Tyson 5, D. Harris st. Swetman b Laker 7, J. Lill not out 6, C. Pinch not out 14, Extras 2, Total (for three wickets) 61.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/18, 2/39, 3/41.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Trueman 4/0/16/0, Tyson 4/2/12/1, Lock 10/5/15/0, Laker 10/4/16/2.—Reuter.

HOCKEY COACHING CAMP OPENED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Hockey Federation coaching camp was inaugurated by Kumar Pravinsinhji, vice-president of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, at the Police ground, Naigaum, this evening.

The camp, which has been arranged to coach probables for future Indian teams, will last for a fortnight.

Kanwar Digvijay Singh (Babu), the coach, will arrive tomorrow.

The practice match, which was played under the supervision of Jimmy Nagarvalla and Jimmy Jameson saw Bhola Chakravarthy (Bengal) and Mohamed senior (Hyderabad) in good light.

Twenty-seven players are under 23 years and 11 players over. Mr. R. Dayakishen, is secretary of the camp.

The players are:

Laxman (Services), O P Puri (Delhi), Manur Sait (Madras) goalkeepers; Murthy (Services), Kadam (Maharashtra), Gordon Gonsalves (Bombay) and Balkishen Singh (Railways) backs, Ratti (U.P.), Bhagwandas (Railways) and B Kala (Delhi) right halves; Bhola Chakravarthy (Bengal), Charanjit Singh (Punjab) and Jumbo D'Costa (Bombay) centre half; Mohamed senior (Hyderabad), Sen Gupta (Vidarbha) and H Nimal (Maharashtra) left half; Stephen Charles (Railways), Jabbar (Madras), S Gaikwad (Maharashtra), Harbhajan Singh (Punjab) right outer; Peter (Services), Arora (Railways), Joginder Singh (Delhi) inside right; Erman (Railways), Swaroop Singh (Patiala), Balbir Singh junior (Patiala) centre forward; Udham Singh (Punjab), Ram Dass (Patiala), Sultan Ahmed (Bhopal), Piara Singh (Bengal) inside left; N R Chavan (Bombay), Syed Ali (U.P.) and Hameed (Bengal) outside left.

BRABOURNE STADIUM
BOMBAY
WEST INDIES CRICKET TEAM MATCHES

RATES OF ADMISSION

	Season	Daily
NORTH STAND:		
WEST INDIES XI Vs. C. C. I. XI (Nov. 23, 24 & 25, 1958)		Re. 1/-
WEST INDIES XI Vs. INDIA XI (First Test Match) (Nov. 28, 29 & 30 and Dec. 2 & 3, 1958)		Rs. 20/-
		Rs. 5/-
EAST STAND:		
WEST INDIES XI Vs. C. C. I. XI (Nov. 23, 24 & 25, 1958)		Re. 0.50
WEST INDIES XI Vs. INDIA XI (First Test Match) (Nov. 28, 29 & 30 and Dec. 2 & 3, 1958)	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 2.50

Season Tickets will be sold at the North Stand from 5th Nov. 1958 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

K. K. TARAPOR,
Secretary